THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,128
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.......$1.50
" " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " if not p'd within year.. 2.25

☞To persons residing outside the county 25 cents additional per year will be charged to pay postage.

☞In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.
"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."
$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879. NUMBER 15.

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1	inch,	3 times	$1.50
1	"	3 months	[illegible]
1	"	6 months	[illegible]
1	"	1 year	5.00
2	"	6 months	6.00
2	"	1 year	10.00
3	"	6 months	8.00
3	"	1 year	12.00
¼	col'n	6 months	10.00
½	"	6 months	20.00
½	"	1 year	35.00
1	"	6 months	40.00
1	"	1 year	75.00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices			2.50
Auditor's Notices			2.00
Stray and similar Notices			1.50

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.

☞*Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't forget it.

CHEAP!
CHEAPER!
CHEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
GOODS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
Builders' Hardware
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth.
PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; Imperial ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; [illegible] PUMPS, of the best quality; [illegible] PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of shelf
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth having, and what I offer for sale may always be relied on as superior in quality, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
☞Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an undeniable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

ATTENTION
EVERYBODY!
We desire to inform the public in general that we have
Established a Big Store
—AT—
TUNNEL HILL,
And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces
Much More in Quantity and Variety
than is usually kept in stores of the kind.
It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that
Our Stock
IS NOT EQUALLED FOR
QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT
by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we add from time to time new features and new lines of goods— shall always buy in large quantities [illegible] no reduction in [illegible]— we hope [illegible] PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR
HEADQUARTERS FOR
ALL KIND OF GOODS!
[illegible] that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of everyone to
DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY
by carefully attending to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.
TO FARMERS
We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and we offer them prices in advance of others in the business.
CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR.
☞We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.
B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.
STORES: Hollidaysburg, McKee's, Williamsburg, Tunnel Hill.
FLOURING MILL—WILLIAMSBURG, PA.
February 21, 1879.-3m.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN
—ON THE SUBJECT OF—
Cheap Groceries!
By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to
F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
1324 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,
And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in this city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.
☞Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house.
F. P. CONFER,
Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

HORSE BILLS and Job Printing generally, neatly and promptly done at this office.

GALLITZIN BOROUGH.—Receipts and Expenditures of Gallitzin Borough from April 8, 1878, to April 9, 1879:

GEO. GUTWALT, Collector, Dr.
To amount of duplicate for 1878.....$214.65
" balance on " " 1878..... 47.56—$262.21
Cr.
By am't paid Treasurer..........$246.56
" " of exonerations.......... 2.91
" " returned to Commissioners. 5.71
" balance due from Collector..... 8.13—$262.21

F. J. CHRISTY, Treasurer, Dr.
To am't rec'd from Collector.......$246.56
" " " " F. J. Parrish, Burgess, as fines.......... 26.50—$273.06
Cr.
By am't paid Street Commissioner..$118.88
" " " for work on streets (extra).......... 17.70
" " " for lumber.......... 23.26
" " " " blacksmithing..... 4.95
" " " " hauling.......... 18.40
" " " " spikes, etc......... 4.80
" " " Surveyor.......... 5.00
" " " rent of Lock-up....... 10.00
" " " Secretary for 1877..... 15.00
" " " " " 1878..... 15.35
" " " Collector.......... 12.18
" " " Treasurer 1877........ 5.07
" " " Auditors of 1878....... 4.50
" balance in Treasury.......... 17.97—$273.06

ASSETS.
By am't due from Collector.........$ 8.03
" balance in Treasury.......... 17.97—$ 26.00
LIABILITIES.
To am't of order outstanding.......... 2.70
Balance in favor of Borough.......... 23.30

We, the undersigned Auditors of Gallitzin Borough, do certify that the above account of Receipts and Expenditures is correct.
W. M. FERGUSON,
M. F. KELLEY,
U. S. LUTZ, Auditors.
April 25, 1879.-3t.

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.—Receipts and Expenditures of Chest Springs Borough, as shown by Auditors' settlement made April 15, 1879:

M. L. LEARRY, Dr.
To balance at last annual settlement.......$105.10
Cr.
By sidewalk bills..........$79.06
" work on old duplicate.......... 72
" per centage for collecting $20.75.. 1.03
" serving election certificates....... 1.60— 82.41
Balance due Borough..........$ 22.69

M. J. COOPER, Dr.
To balance on duplicate.......... 4.06

ANTHONY WILLS, Treasurer, Dr.
To balance on orders outstanding.......... 21.75

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH, Cr.
By judgments on S. M. Douglass' docket for sidewalk bills.......... 58.53
$107.63

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH, Dr.
To order No. 1 to E. Fry..........$ 5.30
" " " 2 to T. D. Wharton..... 4.00
" balance on note of H. Mellon..... 8.65
" Auditors' orders outstanding..... 5.00
" balance on judgment in favor of Henry Hooper.......... 25.80—$ 51.97
Total balance due the Borough..........$ 55.72

C. D. WHARTON,
W. W. SAUPP,
M. L. LEARRY, Auditors.
C. D. WHARTON, Clerk. [4-25.-3t.]

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, Cambria county, Pa., that the Auditors' settlement with the Supervisors, April 14, 1879, is as follows:

ANDREW DONAHUE, Dr.
To amount of Duplicate..........$451.49
" cash received from County Treasurer.......... 90.99
" balance due Township from 1877. 290.70—[illegible]
Cr.
By work done on roads..........$466.50
" exonerations from Adam Rose's tax..........$ 55.79
" exonerations for 1878.......... 9.57
" personal services.......... 64.50
" certificate from Commissioners. 7.72
" tax returned to Joseph Colsough. 48.43
" money expenditures.......... 5.25
" error in Adam Rose's tax in 1878. 10.25— [illegible]
Balance due Township..........$ 32.04

JOSEPH CONAHAN, Dr.
To amount of duplicate..........$298.03
" cash rec'd from County Treasurer 95.00
" balance due township, 1878...... 72.53
" tax received from A. Donahue... 12.77—[illegible]
Cr.
By work done on roads..........$399.32
" cash paid on orders.......... 15.00
" personal services.......... 37.50— 451.82
Balance due Township..........$125.61

W. W. HARRIS,
EMANUEL CLINEFELTER, Auditors.
Attest—D. W. BRADLEY, Clerk. [4-25.-3t.]

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.—Receipts and Expenditures of Blacklick township for the year ending April 14, 1879:

CHARLES FARABAUGH, Supervisor, Dr.
To amount of Duplicate..........$321.15
" order on County Treasurer...... 41.47—$362.62
Cr.
By tax returned and lost tax.......$ 4.20
" work done on road.......... 318.29
" services rendered and books, etc. 39.75— 362.63

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, Dr.
To amount at last settlement.......$ 28.14
" " of duplicate.......... 204.87
" orders on County Treasurer....... 40.00— 273.01
Cr.
By work on roads..........$ 18.85
" work on roads.......... 205.07
" 20 days' services, etc.......... 40.00
" am't orders paid for blank books, etc.......... 43.97
" cash to L. E. Bradley to balance account.......... 5.12—$273.01

Am't of orders granted on Incoming Supervisors and remaining unpaid..........$ 19.09

We, the Auditors of said township, do certify that we have examined the accounts of said township and find them to be correct, according to our best knowledge and belief.
JOHN CAMERON,
JOHN R. ROSS,
THOS. M. REESE, Auditors.
Attest—L. E. BRADLEY, Twp. Clerk. [4-25.-3t.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Mary Ann Bradley, Executrix of John Bradley, deceased, vs. Edward Mullen, John Mullen, Margaret Mullen and Peter Mullen. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, No. 120, December Term, 1878, E. D. Alias Vend. Expon.

Having been appointed Auditor by the Court to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendants' real estate, Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where those interested are requested to appear.
WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, April 21, 1879.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the first and final account of JAMES C. MURRAY, Administrator of the estate of MARY MURRAY, deceased, and report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, on Saturday, May 17th, 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1879.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John O'Connell, of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., and Bridget, his wife, by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said John O'Connell to N. J. Freidhoff, of Ebensburg, Pa., in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said John O'Connell. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said John O'Connell will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
N. J. FREIDHOFF,
April 11, 1879.-6t. Assignee of John O'Connell.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with honesty and fidelity.
P. J. SANDERS.
Allegheny Twp., March 21, 1879.-t.c.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of Poor House Director, subject to the Democratic rules; and pledges himself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the position with honesty and to the best of his ability.
JOHN BORABAUGH.
Croyle Twp., April 25, 1879.-t.c.

A CARD.—The undersigned hereby announces himself an Independent Conservative Democratic candidate for the office of Poor House Director, pledging himself, if elected to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
HENRY HOPPLE.
Carrolltown, March 3, 1879.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞Office and residence adjoining Post Office, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [5-4.-tf.]

THE CHILDREN WE KEEP.

MRS. LAURENCE.

The children kept coming, one by one,
'Till the boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house was alive with fun
From the basement floor to the old roof tree;
Like garden flowers the little ones grew,
Nurtured and trained with tenderest care,
Warmed by love's sunshine and bathed in its dew
They bloomed in their beauty like roses rare.

But one of the boys grew weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast,
He said, "I am tired and cannot play,
Let me sit awhile on your knee and rest."
She cradled him close in her fond embrace,
She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song,
And rapturous love still lighted his face
When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng.

Then the eldest girl, with her thoughtful eyes,
Who stood where "the brook and the river meet,"
Stole softly away into paradise,
E'er "the river" had reached her slender feet.
While the father's eyes on the graves were bent,
The mother looked upward beyond the skies—
"Our treasures," she murmured, "were only lent,
Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by, and the children began
With longing to think of the world outside,
And as each in his turn became a man,
The boys proudly went from the father's side.
The girls were women, so gentle and fair,
That lovers were speedy to woo and win,
And with orange blossoms in their braided hair,
They left the old home, new homes to begin.

So, one by one, the children have flown—
The boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house seems gloomy and lone,
With but two old folks for its company.
They talk to each other about the past,
As they sit together at eventide,
And say all the children we keep at last,
Are the boy and girl who in childhood died.

EDINA, March, 1879.

—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON OF THE PLAINS.

BY ALFRED TERRY BACON.

I have had to-day an opportunity of noticing one of the most curious sights of this new country. Our landscape has been transformed and glorified by the mirage. As in other dry and flat countries remarkable appearances of this sort are common on these plains, especially in the spring; but in a residence of several months in Colorado I have seen nothing comparable to this last display. To convey an idea of how completely a natural scene may be changed by the refraction of light, I will describe our landscape as it usually appears.

The South Platte River after flowing directly north for fifty miles from Denver describes, in turning eastward, an almost exact arc of a circle ten miles in length, beginning between the villages of Evans and Greeley. Two miles south of the middle of this curve is situated the little cattle ranch in which I am wintering with two friends from the East. Around us spread the rolling plains covered with alternate patches of cactus and the yellow, curling buffalo grass, and here and there tracts of sage brush. To the eye of a "tenderfoot" (i. e. in the dialect of Colorado a new comer) this grass looks as if it would be starvation diet for a goat, it is so low and sparse and seems so seared by drought. On first entering the Plains by the Kansas Pacific road I drew down the wrath of a Coloradian traveling companion by remarking that the grass looked like "poor picking" for the cattle which we were passing. "It is the richest grass in the world," he replied indignantly and with perfect truth. Such is the vegetation that surrounds us and covers all the vast extent of country called the Plains.

Far away to the east we dimly discern a low line of sandy bluffs along the Platte. The plains, of course, are treeless, but along the course of the distant river are seen at some points the tops of the cottonwood trees that grow thickly in the bottom lands—the most striking feature which the eye meets until it rests on the mountains in the west. The Rocky Mountain range, outlined against the sky in dazzling white and sloping down in delicate shades of blue, is in sight for two hundred miles of its length and redeems our view from all reproach of monotony. Nearest of the high mountains and most conspicuous among them are the two sharp cones of Long's Peak. One hundred and twenty-five miles away in the southeast the range seems to terminate in the low, blue pyramid of Pike's Peak. It is very low and very blue but marvelously clear for so great a distance. Every one has heard of the amazing clearness of Colorado air, and yet it is an astonishment to every new comer. Long's Peak is about sixty miles from us as the crow flies, but when it is viewed in the early morning light it seems impossible to harmonize the testimony of one's eye with the map, for not only is the outline seen, but every striking ridge and rift on its jagged sides is perfectly clear.

In this neighborhood there is not the loneliness of the remoter plains. The nearest ranch is but two miles away and two other habitations are easily distinguished in the distance.

It is on such a prospect as this that we usually look out from our pleasant but solitary winter home, but now the plain has long been white with snow, for this has been a winter of extraordinary severity in Colorado.

The distant bluffs and cottonwood clumps, the mountains and the plains, were never more beautiful and clear than in the cold still air at sunrise this morning, when the sun came up attended by clouds enough to make his rising gorgeous. At half-past ten o'clock the necessary but very irksome housework, which devolves upon three bachelors living alone on a ranch, was completed and we started from the house to saddle up and go about the more congenial outdoor occupations—one to search for lost cattle, another to hunt one of the herds of antelope which are constantly grazing within sight and from which our larder is kept well stocked. On leaving the house a decided change in temperature was noticed. A glance at my thermometer, which at sunrise had stood at zero, showed a rise of thirty-five degrees.—But temperature and every kindred thought was suddenly put out of my mind by a loud cry of astonishment from one of my companions—"Look at the mirage!" It is a strange sensation to see a landscape which has become indelibly photographed on the mind from months of familiarity suddenly transfigured before the eyes. It is almost as damaging to one's sense of the fixedness of things as to feel the solid earth quivering beneath the feet. To such an extent was the prospect changed that the low line of sand hills in the east rose almost to the proportions of a mountain chain, and most striking of all was the rise into view of the line of wooded cotton lines along the great curve of the Platte extending for ten miles north, east and west of us. Instead of a few low clumps of distant tree tops, it seemed as though the plain was hedged in on three sides by a great forest. Six miles away in the west we saw the flouring mill at Evans with the white plume of steam from its engine raised into sight as if it stood upon a hill, though it is usually hidden by an intervening height of the rolling prairie. A great number of ranches scattered over the more thickly settled country to the west were brought before our eyes. The mirage seemed not only to make visible those buildings that stand five or six miles away from us, but also to magnify them and bring them very near. Even the mountain range seemed to gain in height from the mirage. But all the wonder of the strange sight was not apprehended at one glance. While we looked the scene began to change before our eyes. The trees and buildings in the west, which before had seemed to have an unnatural height, began to lose it, but beneath each object appeared its own inverted image as if they were reflected from the surface of a vast and placid lake, except that the inverted images were greatly exaggerated in length. It is this phase of the phenomenon which has given the name and which every summer deceives inexperienced travelers on these vast, dry plains, as in the Arabian deserts, into the belief that they are near large bodies of water at times when they and their horses are parched with thirst.—These inverted images were seen in the west; looking towards the north we saw only the dense, continuous hedge of trees apparently of gigantic size; but as we stood watching them the enormous trees began to assume a variety of distorted shapes. As seen in a field-glass some trunks seemed twisted into spirals; others were bent to a bow-shape, and many assumed all sorts of irregular and indescribable curves. As we watched the strange appearances we could observe at certain points the refracting strata of air drifting with the wind, distorting the objects before which they passed and then leaving them with their natural appearance. This mirage was not a momentary or rapidly passing vision; we watched till tired of the various phases through which the landscape was passing, and it was more than an hour before things settled down again to their usual appearance.

These sudden changes of scene sometimes occur in such a place and time as to be startling to an old inhabitant of Colorado long accustomed to the mirage. The towns of Evans and Greeley stand four miles apart, but are hidden from each other's view by one of the highest elevations of land in this rolling country. An Evans man tells me that it is not long since the people of that town were summoned from their houses to see the town of Greeley rising over the hill.—Greeley is a large, well-built village with broad, straight streets thickly shaded—a pretty oasis in this treeless country.—It never was more beautiful than when it was thus held high before the astonished eyes of the people of Evans. Not only the streets, churches and public buildings were visible, but the dwellings and trees could be distinguished.

The great altitude of this region, the extreme dryness of the air and earth and the proximity of the mountain chain, make conditions on which depend the movements of the air and changes of weather quite different from those we find in the East; and the mirage is but one of many strange aerial phenomena that surprise the "tenderfoot" in Colorado.—*Springfield (Mass.) Sunday Afternoon.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—As is well known the law sometimes murders by means of circumstantial evidence. One evening, a young man went to see a play. Taken with a fit of coughing, he left the theater. As he strode along, two men came rushing down the street, one of them dropping a gold watch and chain, which the young man picked up, and then went after the loser, running into the arms of a policeman, who marched him off to the station to explain matters. Presently a messenger arrived in hot haste, saying the thief was wanted at a certain hotel. The unfortunate prisoner was taken there, and brought face to face with a man lying on a lounge covered with blood. "Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer. "It is," said the poor fellow, falling back, never to speak again. The innocent young man was tried for murder, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; and hanged he would have been, if, a fortnight before the day fixed for his execution, a prisoner in Sing-Sing had not confessed on his death-bed that he had robbed the man of his watch, then had stabbed him and run off, afterward dropping the watch as he ran.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Not long ago a man was run over and killed by the cars at Evanstown, in the neighborhood of Chicago. The body was identified as that of Josiah Hill, a resident of South Bend, Ind., who had been at work on a farm at Winnetka, five miles from Middletown. The widow and daughter were inconsolable and quite broken down after the coroner's inquest (which found that "Josiah Hill came accidentally to his death," (and the burial in the graveyard at South Bend. Several days later Mrs. Hill mustered up energy enough to go for her late husband's effects. Lo and behold! when she approached the farmhouse there was her husband quietly at work in the barnyard. She fainted several times and could with difficulty be induced to believe that it was only a very strange case of mistaken identity. As for Hill himself, it was the first he had heard of his own death.

LITTLE NELLIE was looking at Wood's "Wild Animals" when Mr. Jorkins called, and appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures.—"That is a wild boar," said he, and the little lady looked at it thoughtfully and replied: "It don't look like you, Mr. Jorkins?" "I hope not," responded the guest. "Why?" "Because," said the artless infant, "mamma said when your card was sent up, 'There's that old bore Jorkin's again.'" And it was a full minute before mamma's frozen lips thawed sufficiently to inform the nurse it was Nellie's bedtime.

To cure a felon—Hang the scoundrel.

DRUNKENNESS.

AN ALLEGED CURE SAID TO DESTROY THE APPETITE FOR LIQUOR.

A letter from Chicago to the New York *Sun* contains an account of Dr. D'Unger's mode of treatment for the cure of drunkenness. If the drug or bark is found to possess the properties claimed for it our physicians will, no doubt, advise its use. We trust this new discovery will possess the alleged virtues, for, if so, will prove no less valuable than wonderful:

"Now, Doctor," I said, "what did you give this patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands, bloated body, and intellect shattered by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "can be bought at any first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra.*) Quinine is from the yellow bark (*calisaya.*) Now, there are eighty varieties of this bark. I use the bark from the small red variety.—Druggists call it the quill bark because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"How do you mix it?"

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*), powder it and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol.—Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to a half pint.—Any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

"I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then down to fifteen, ten and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?"

"From five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happened to make the discovery."

"Well, first you must understand that intemperance, first a habit, finally becomes a disease. It becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of delirium tremens that the cells of the quadrigeminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, yeasty-looking deposit.

"Now, I asked myself, what is this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It was caused, I learned after much research, by the ethereal part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink milk," continued the doctor, "or eat food, it will take it four hours to pass through the digestive organs, be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid, electricity, goes over a wire, straight to the outside of the nerve cells, which it stimulates artificially, when they should be stimulated naturally through the blood.

"If the spirit part of alcohol," continued the Doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys would extract from it its properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food, and this poison would never reach them. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whisky, the nerve cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whisky or eat seventy grains of morphine a day.—*Cinchona rubra* stops the call for alcohol."

"Please explain the passage of food and poisoned alcohol to the brain again," I said.

"Well, when a man drinks alcohol it goes, like electricity, straight to the nerve cells; thence to the eye through the optic nerve; then to the brain, making a man talk lively; then to the spinal centre, limbering the back; then to the muscular system; and, when it finally gets to the stomach, he vomits. Food goes to the stomach first, then into the blood, then to the heart, and finally through the arteries to the brain."

"Then red Peruvian bark stimulates and builds up the nerve cells until they begin to receive nutrition from the blood?"

"Yes, that's it. The only credit I claim is making this discovery and discovering the location of the disease known as dipsomania."

"How did you discover that red cinchona bark would cure drunkenness?"

"Well, I first discovered it down in Maryland, twelve years ago. An account was published in the *Sun* at that time. I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevers, who also had intermittent fever. It was a hard case of fever, and so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise, it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whisky afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said:

"I can't, boys. That dogon red bark the Doctor gave me not only killed my fever, but it spoiled all the whisky in Maryland for me."

"What conspicuous cures in Chicago can you refer to, Doctor?"

"Well, Dr. S. B. Noble. He had the alcoholic disease. His nerve cells were poisoned. He was once President of the Illinois Dental Association. He got to be a hard drinker. His mind began to be affected, though a scholar and a gentleman, beloved by everybody. He tried red Peruvian bark three weeks ago. He's a well man now, and everybody in Chicago looks at this cure as a miracle. Dr. Noble knows it was a disease, and don't object to be referred to."

I am satisfied that if physicians everywhere will give Dr. D'Unger's discovery a trial they will do more for temperance in a year than Gough and Murphy have done in all their lives. It is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

A HORSE WHO KNEW THE S. P. C. A. SIGN.—A somewhat singular incident happened yesterday at the corner of South and German streets, which attracted a large number of spectators, few of whom failed to appreciate the situation. At this corner is the office of the president of that humane organization, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On the front of the office hangs the sign of the society, bearing upon its face the picture of a cruel driver beating an overloaded dray horse. It was about 2 P. M. yesterday, and the streets were thronged with business men, when a horse and cart were driven down South street, the horse considerably the worse for wear, the cart very much dilapidated and somewhat overloaded. As the horse reached the corner, he slightly raised his head, gave one glance at the humane society's sign, and without more ado laid himself down on the pavement in harness, his head toward the sign and his tail toward the street. It was fancied by those who witnessed the performance that the horse heaved a sigh of relief as he reached the pavement and lay under the shadow of the society. Tender hands raised the animal from the ground, though he looked constantly as if he would prefer to remain where he was, and seemed to think that he had fallen in good company.—*Baltimore American.*

A GREAT CITY.—London has more Roman Catholics than Rome, more Jews than all Palestine, more Irish than Belfast, more Scotch than Aberdeen, more Welsh than Cardiff; its beer and gin shops placed one after another in a line, would reach sixty-two miles, and one entire quarter of the city is inhabited by three hundred thousand of the most miserable wretches and worst thieves to be found on earth.

IN THE SPRING.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

In the spring the merry robin jumps about upon the lawn;
In the spring Adolphus Riley puts his sealskin cap in pawn.

In the spring fair Musidora wear a rosebud in her locks;
In the spring the painter painteth "Use Jones' Salve" upon the rocks.

In the spring the oxlip blossoms in the leas and on the hills;
In the spring the blushing maiden takes her share of bilious pills.

In the spring the weary husband beats the carpet in the grove;
In the spring the weary husband wrestles with the parlor stove.

In the spring unto the poet (?) saith the editor, "Get hence!"
In the spring the circus poster decorates the coalyard fence.

In the spring within the forest blows the violet, the fern;
In the spring the small boy shivers as he gazes on the churn.

In the spring the happy poet thinks forever he would live;
In the spring the can's connected with the canine's narrative.

In the spring the downy cloudship sails serenely o'er the flats;
In the spring the maiden's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of hats.

In the spring through rosy bowers doth the brooklet wend its way;
In the spring—but wherefore should I thus give "Gentle Spring" away?

SPRING WORK.

THE MERRY, MERRY FARMER'S BOY.

From August to Macomb, every field was full of ploughs and patient farmers. Dear, patient, good-natured grumbling agriculturists. Where the farmer gets his good nature from is a mystery to me every time I look at him. I watched him to-day from the car window, plodding along at the tail of the plow, and I wondered that he ever smiled at all under any provocation. Of all men it seems to me the farmer has the best right to grumble. Only, he never grumbles at the right things. He grumbles at prices, and then nobody sympathizes with him nor cares a cent for his troubles, because we grumble at the same thing. Prices never did suit anybody. The seller always thinks they are too low, and the buyer always knows they are too high. The merchant goes into bankruptcy because he is compelled to sell his goods for half what they cost him; and the customer goes naked and starves because he can't afford to pay one-half what is asked for them. So the farmer, when he grumbles at prices, is no worse off than the rest of us, and accordingly attracts no sympathy.

But here is where, to my way of thinking, the gazelle comes in for the farmer.

It is spring and the annual warfare begins. Early in the morning the jocund farmer hies him to the field, and hunts around in the dead weeds and grass for the plow he left out there somewhere sometime last fall. When he finds it he takes it to the shop to have it mended. When it is mended, he goes back into the field with it. Half way down the first furrow he lays, he runs the plough fairly into a big live oak root, the handles alternately break a rib on this side of him and jab the breath out of him on the other, and the sturdy root, looking up out of the ground with a pleased smile of recognition, says cheerfully:

"Ah, Mr. Thistlepod, at it again, eh?"

Fifty feet farther on he strikes a stone that doubles up the plough point like a piece of lead, and while the amazed and breathless agriculturist leans, a limp heap of humanity, across the plough, the relic of the glacial period remarks, sleepily:

"Ah, ha; spring here already? Glad you woke me up."

And then the granger sits down and patiently tries to tie on that plough point with a hickory withe; and while he pursues his fruitless task the friendly crow swoops down near enough to ask:

"Goin' to put this twenty in corn, this year, Mr. Thistlepod?"

And before he has time to answer the sable bird, a tiny grasshopper, wriggling out of a clod so full of eggs that they can't be counted, shouts briskly:

"Here we are again, Mr. Thistlepod; dinner for 500,000,000,000!"

And then a slow-moving but very positive potato bug crawls out into the sunlight to see if the frost has faded his stripes, and says:

"The old-fashioned peachblow potatoes are the best for a sure crop, but the early rose should be planted for the first market."

Then several new kinds of bugs who haven't made any record yet, climb over the fence and come up to inquire about the staple crops of the neighborhood, and before he can get through with them Professor Tice sends him a circular stating that there won't be a drop of rain from the middle of May till the last of October. This almost stuns him, but he is beginning to feel a little resigned when a dispatch is received from the department of agriculture at Washington, saying that all indications point to a summer of unprecedented, almost incessant and long continued rains and floods, and advising him to plant no root crops at all. While he is trying to find words in which to express his emotion a neighbor drops in to tell him that the peach trees in the country are winter killed, and that the hog cholera is raging fearfully in the northern part of the township. Then his wife comes out to tell him the dog has fallen into the well, and when the poor man gets to the door yard, his children with much shouting and excitement meet him and tell him there are a couple of cats, of the pole denomination, in the spring house, and another one under the barn. With tears and groans he returns to the field, but by that time it has begun to snow so hard he can't see the horses when he stands at his plough. He is discouraged and starts for the house with his team, when he meets a man who bounces him for using a three horse clevis he made himself, and wrings ten reluctant dollars out of him for it. When he reaches the house the drive well man is waiting for him, and while he is settling with him a clock peddler comes in, and a lightning rod man, screened by the storm, climbs up on the ten dollar smoke house and fastens 65 dollars' worth of lightning rods on it, and before the poor farmer can get his gun half loaded, the bailiff comes in to tell him that he has been drawn on the jury.

No, I would not, even if I could, be a farmer.

The life is pleasant and independent, but it seems to have its drawbacks.

If I were a farmer I would grumble all I wanted, and thump the man who found fault with me for it. R. J. B.

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A despatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., to the New York *Times*, relates this:

Joseph Morse, of Stroudsburg, Pa., made $50,000 in 1850 out of a contract on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, which was then constructing. He removed to this place, and purchased a fine residence. His family consisted of his wife and two daughters. His wife's maiden name was Coffin. She was a member of a prominent New Jersey family, and had two younger sisters. Mr. Morse gave both of his daughter a fine education. Frances was a graduate of Seward institute, in Florida, this county, a school founded by the father of the late Secretary Seward, and which has always been conducted by members of that family. Miss Morse was a fine musician and linguist. After returning home from school she became a contributor to the New York periodicals. While at school, she, with thoughtless companions of hers, inserted an advertisement in a New York newspaper soliciting correspondence with some gentleman, with a view to matrimony. The advertisement was answered by F. L. Jenks, of Boston. A correspondence was carried on between Miss Morse and Jenks for some time, and finally they became engaged without ever having seen each other.

Some time after the Morse family came to Port Jervis Mrs. Morse died. Her husband subsequently married one of her sisters. In 1854, after Frances returned from school, her betrothed husband came on from Boston to see her. She disliked him as soon as she saw him. Her stepmother, however, fancied the young man, and through her influence Frances was induced to reconsider a determination she had made to break off her engagement, and she and Jenks were married.—They went to Boston. Mrs. Jenks remained in that city only a short time, as she and her husband did not live happily together.—Jenks came to Port Jervis subsequently and lived with his wife for six months, when a separation was agreed upon between them, and Jenks went away. Meantime, Morse had squandered his fortune. During a severe illness about this time Mrs. Jenks took as medicine large quantities of opium.—When she recovered she accepted a position as teacher in one of the New York schools. It was there that she discovered that she had acquired the opium habit. She became such a slave to the habit that she was compelled to give up her situation in New York. In 1859 her stepmother died, and her father afterward married the remaining one of the three Coffin sisters. Mrs. Jenks gradually obtained control of her appetite for opium.—In 1854 her father took the contract for building the Hawley branch of the Erie railway and removed from Port Jervis to Hawley. There Mrs. Jenks married a man named McRay, and the two removed to Connecticut. It does not appear whether a divorce was ever obtained in the first marriage.—McRay died a year or two afterwards.—Morse somewhat repaired his fortune by the Hawley branch contract, and removed to St. Louis in 1865, where he amassed a large fortune, and where, it is said, he still resides.—His widowed daughter joined him in that city, and, by her accomplishments and beauty, took a prominent place in society.

The Morses, in 1868, spent the summer at Saratoga. The young widow captured a young Southerner named George S. Henry, who was also staying at the springs. She married him, and they took up their residence on his plantation near New Orleans. They lived there happily for three years, when Henry died. After he died it was found that his affairs were in such shape that his wife and child would be left penniless. The child died soon afterwards, and Mrs. Henry fell soon afterwards into her old opium-eating habit. She came to New York city. Friends aided her in securing work on the press. The habit of opium-eating grew on her, and she was finally compelled to cease writing. She then engaged in dress making. From that time her friends in this place lost trace of her. A few days ago it was announced in one of the morning papers that Mrs. Henry had died at No. 17 Clinton Place, and that she had been so addicted to the use of opium that she required from four to five ounces of laudanum a day. This unfortunate woman proved to be the former society belle at Port Jervis, Frances Morse.

IN THE SPRING, &c.—An infallible indication of the approach of summer is the number of elopements which are chronicled in the local columns of the domestic exchanges. One of the most touching idyls of the season is told in limpid prose by the Dayton *Democrat.* He was poor; she was young; her parents were sensible. He was forbidden to enter the house and she to leave it. Her chamber was in the second story and underneath the window was a grape-arbor or rack. At the hour appointed for love's adventure he made the preconcerted signal from a shady corner of the street and she answered it. She had a change of clothing safely stowed away in a valise which she had borrowed from her brother without his knowledge. She opened the window and lowered the valise to the ground. Then crawling out of the window and straddling one of the rafters of the grape-rack, she crept down to the post and thence, as it were, skinned it to the ground. Everything looked auspicious, and they were in great glee, when to her horror she happened to observe that she had on a pair of old rubbers instead of her shoes, which she had taken off in her room, and had forgotten to throw out upon the grass. This was a sad state of affairs, as it would not look well for a young lady to go traveling among strangers with a pair of rubbers, and nothing else in the form of shoe leather, and besides, as it was damp and cold, her health would be endangered. Just what to do greatly distressed their ardent young hearts. A proposition that he should climb up to the room and get the shoes was not favorably entertained by the dashing young man; but while they were discussing it their pretty little scheme suddenly collapsed. The big brother turned up unexpectedly at the front gate. The girl sat down on the door step and burst into tears, and her lover disappeared over the fence with uncommon agility. There was a domestic tableau in the parlor and the young lady was sent to bed.

NO DOUBT ALL TRUE.—A country paper did not half finish a story about trout in a gentleman's trout-pond saving the life of a little girl who was accustomed to feed them, and who had accidentally fallen into the pond, by forming themselves into a solid body and supporting her in the water. It appears there are later advices about it. The trout not only raised her to the surface, but they floated her ashore, after which they took her on their shoulders and carried her up to the house, over half a mile, across fields, being compelled to take down several fences in order to do it. When the father of the little girl came to the door in answer to the bell (rung by one of the trout), he discovered a lot of trout rolling the child on an old salt barrel to get the water out of her.—When she was finally recuscitated, the trout united in giving three cheers, and, declining to step into the house to "take suthin," they trotted back to the pond.—*Ballou's Monthly.*

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.—The crowning ambition of many a man's life is to belong to a secret society, and after listening for many years to the constant iteration of one collocation of words, to die and be followed to the grave by an awkward squad in black coats and white gloves two sizes too big.

A TAILLESS KITE.

This is the time of kite flying and the boys are ready for any novelty that will add zest to the sport. A number of years ago some gentlemen of Rochester discovered in a book of designs printed in Holland a drawing of a kite which should float in the air without the necessity of a tail balance. One of the gentlemen constructed one, and when he displayed it to his incredulous friends they derided his assurances there was go in it, and that he would make it go. The first attempt was a failure. Indeed, if the kite doesn't rise on the first sufficient gust of wind, it should be discarded and a second kite made. The second attempt was a decided success, so much so that as the erratic thing cavorted beneath the empyrean everybody wondered what strange creature of the air it might be. Recently another one of the singular looking flyers was put up and it would have done one good to have seen how delighted the boys of twenty or thirty years ago were as the tailless kite soared away into the blue depths, now plunging eccentrically towards contiguous dwellings and again gracefully swimming up towards the zenith. It is intimated that tailless kite flying will be *the* popular amusement this season. For those who desire to try a hand at the novelty we give brief directions as to the construction. The shape of the kite is what the boys call "diamond." The cross-bar, which in tail kites of the diamond pattern is straight, should be made of hickory, and bowed by connecting the ends with a taut string. It should then be placed at right angles with the perpendicular stick and fastened securely, the bend of the bow being backward from the intersection of the sticks. Run a string around over the end of each stick and cover the frame with light tissue paper. For a four-foot kite the perpendicular stick should extend three feet below the point of intersection with the bow, and one foot above it. The bow should be one and one-half feet long on each side of the point of intersection with the perpendicular stick. The belly cord should be united at the point of intersection, and at the same distance down the perpendicular stick as the arms of the bow extend on each side of the perpendicular stick. The band is attached at only two points, the point of intersection and at a point below, in the four-foot kite mentioned, one and one-half feet below the point of intersection. Tie these two strings together and attach the captive cord, balancing it so that the captive cord shall be exactly opposite the point of intersection, or at right angles with the perpendicular stick frame. The face of the kite is then convex and the back, of course, concave. If at first you don't succeed, try again. It is fun for all sorts of boys. This form of kite is sometime very eccentric and as game as a wily fish.

HER FIRST HUSBAND'S WIFE.—About the most amusing case the Police Court had before it for some months was that of Mrs. Winnie O'Donnell, of Russel, who charged Solomon Stevens with intentionally trying to walk over her on the public road a few days ago. As a proof of her injuries she showed a badly damaged tin pail, which stood the brunt of the shock. The fun came in on the cross-examination, when she "sassed" the defendant's lawyer in lively shape, so that more than once Judge Lewis had to interfere. Winnie's husband, an inoffensive looking German, was the next witness, and apparently was in fear of the law, for when the lawyer asked if he was Mrs. O'Donnell's husband, he stood with open mouth, looking helplessly around. After the question was several times repeated, and the judge had ordered him to answer, he at length blurted out, "None of your pizness." Then the woman told him to say of course they were married, and finally he said: "Well, shudge, I call her my mine frau." "How does it happen, then, that her name is O'Donnell and yours Glenn?" The witness' face lighted up as he turned to the vexatious lawyer: "You tinks yourself smart, ain't you? Mine frau goes by name of her first husband's vife." The testimony on both sides was so conflicting that Judge Lewis said that Stevens was "guilty, but not proven," and dismissed the case.—*Springfield Republican.*

ESSAY ON WOMAN.—After man came woman.

She has been after him ever since.

She is a person of noble extraction, being made of a man's rib.

I don't know why Adam wanted to fool away his ribs in that way, but I suppose he was not accountable for all he did.

It costs more to keep a woman than three dogs and a shotgun.

But she pays you back with interest—by giving you a houseful of children to keep you awake at nights and smear molasses candy over your Sunday coat.

Besides, your wife is a very convenient article to have about the house.

She is so handy to swear at whenever you cut yourself with a razor and don't feel like blaming yourself.

Woman is the superior being in Massachusetts. There are about 60,000 more of her sex than males in that State.

This accounts for the terrified, hunted down expression of the single men who emigrate from the East.

Woman was not created perfect.

She has her faults—such as false hair, false complexion, and so on.

But she is a great deal better than her neighbor, and she knows it.

IN a wild part of Scotland a dealer in fish used to drive his cart a considerable way inland. On one occasion, when passing a wild moor, where, although there did reside a schoolmaster, the knowledge of the inhabitants of affairs in general was not very extensive, he dropped a lobster. Some children picked it up, and wondering what the strange looking creature could be, took it to the schoolmaster. The dominie put on his "spectacles," and turning it over and over examined it carefully. "Weel," at length said the oracle, "I ken maist o' the wonderful animals o' creation except twa, and those twa I never saw. They are an elephant and a turtle dove; and so this must be one o' the twa."

NOT long since, in New Jersey, an Irishman was arraigned before a Court for selling whiskey on Sunday. On being asked the usual question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" he stretched himself up to his greatest height that he might see the judge on the bench, and in a thin, squeaking voice said, "A *leetle* guilty, your Honor, I *think*." The court felt touched by this simple frankness, and put a leetle fine upon the publican.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 2, 1879.

CHAIRMAN SPEER has called for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, to fix the time and place and transact such other business as relates to the holding of the State Convention.

THE tax payers of the State will receive with unmixed gratification the announcement that the present session of Legislature is not to be continuous, but that like every thing else it must have an end, a joint resolution having been reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, on Friday last, fixing the time for final adjournment on Friday, the 30th of May. If this resolution should pass and be concurred in by the Senate the session will have lasted one hundred and forty-five days. It would have been more in accordance with its past history if the committee had designated Thursday, the 5th of June, the end of the 150 days, as the day for its dissolution. The additional time would only have been *five* days, at an expense to the State of only about twenty thousand dollars—a matter so trifling as not to be worthy of consideration by a Legislature pledged to retrenchment and reform.

THE decision last week in the English Chancery Court of the case between the Bolivian bondholders and the Messrs. Collins, involving the sum of $1,000,000, to which a brief reference was made in our last issue, does not seem to have been as broad and decisive as it was at first represented. The Philadelphia *Record* of Saturday last, whose editor fully understands the nature of the controversy and the question that was decided, says:

> The decision in the English Chancery Court against the Bolivian bondholders does not, unfortunately, reach to the extent of putting in the hands of Messrs. Collins the money that is due to them. The Court decides that it shall not be distributed to the bondholders. This decision would seem to involve favorable action in applying the money to the use for which it was originally intended, but further litigation is expected. We regret that the money is not made immediately applicable for the extension of the road. It is possible, however, that the defeat of the bondholders may put the contractors in good credit, and permit them to complete their arduous undertaking without further interruption.

To the above it is proper to add that the *Record* in a later issue—that of Monday last—notes the fact that the bondholders have a right to take the case to the Court of Appeals, and that if they did it would again come up before the Appellate Court in about two weeks. It also says that the ground taken by the bondholders against the Messrs. Collins was so weak that the inferior Court required no counter arguments, and it is not therefore likely that the decision which is adverse to them will be reversed by the higher Court.

IF there is any one thing more than another that ought to cause a Pennsylvania Republican to hang his head in shame it is the conspicuous nonentity of Don Cameron as a member of the United States Senate. The Republican party in every other Northern State is sometimes heard from in that body, but this State never. While important questions of public policy have been discussed, Cameron's mouth has been hermetically sealed, and while his colleague, Mr. Wallace, has stood up in his place and exposed Republican election frauds in Philadelphia in the manner and style deserved, Cameron has complacently borne it all—has sat as dumb as an oyster, without interposing a single word in defence of his political friends to whom he is mainly indebted for the seat he occupies. Maine has her Blaine, Vermont her Edmunds, Massachusetts her Dawes and Hoar, New York her Conkling, Illinois her Logan, blatant though he be, Iowa her Allison, Minnesota her Windom, and Nebraska her Paddock, but Pennsylvania has only her Don Cameron. And yet this Senatorial cipher through his wealth, backed by the efforts of a set of scurvy politicians, mostly from Philadelphia, dictates nominations to State conventions and literally holds the Republican party of the second State in the Union in the hollow of his hand. His greatest achievement in the Senate has never gone beyond moving for an executive session in order to confirm the nomination of one of his henchmen, or when he concentrates all his energies in the herculean task of making a motion that the Senate adjourn.

NO MORE pointed rebuke was ever administered to the members of a Pennsylvania Legislature than when State Treasurer Noyes, about the middle of of last week, determined to withhold any additional payments from them on account of their salary. This conclusion on the part of Col. Noyes will perhaps be regarded, in the cant phrase of the Republicans in Congress, as "revolutionary" by the gentlemen who will directly be affected by it, but they themselves are alone responsible for it. Three months and a half of time had then been spent by the Legislature, without the least attention having been paid by it to the depleted condition of the treasury, as set forth by the financial officers of the commonwealth at the commencement of the session, and while the members appeared regularly at the counter of the Treasury Department to draw their pay, they didn't seem at all concerned about adopting the necessary ways and means to meet the pressing daily demands upon Col. Noyes for the payment of about $1,700,000, overdue school warrants, as well as for the payment of other unliquidated appropriations of last year's session. Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, warned the Legislature weeks ago that it was useless for him to draw warrants on the Treasury for school purposes, inasmuch as they would only be dishonored, and Col. Noyes after that had sent a communication to the two houses of the same import. Over one hundred letters at that time had been received at the Treasury demanding the reason why there was no money in its vaults for school purposes. Of course provision will be made for the necessary funds, but there can be no sort of excuse for the Legislature delaying so urgent a matter until the expiring hours of the session.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, United States Senator from Illinois, addressed the Senate on Tuesday of last week on the army appropriation bill, and although his speech occupied only twenty minutes, he said all that can be said against the use of troops at the polls, and infinitely more than Conkling in his subsequent bloody-shirt harangue, occupying three hours and overflowing with malice and hatred towards the Southern people, could weaken or destroy. Judge Davis, unlike Blaine and Conkling, does no speak with a view to extort applause from the galleries by indulging in well studied and extravagant declamation, but addresses his audience with all the calmness and deliberation of a Judge in delivering his charge to a jury. His speech has attracted wide attention and received deservedly favorable comment from the leading papers of the country, and we propose to lay a few extracts from it before our readers. In referring to the sixth section of the bill, which contains the repealing clause and is the point in controversy, he says:

> "The sixth section of the appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the Army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition can there be any rational objection to this? Ought the Army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace? It was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country."

And again, in speaking of the instinctive feeling of opposition experienced by every right-minded man against all and everything which interferes with the freedom of elections and the sanctity of the ballot-box, he said:

> "It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of elections, and the days of the Republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot-box under the protection of the bayonet."

A few days before Judge Davis addressed the Senate, Blaine, in concluding his speech against the bill, summoned the ghost of Abraham Lincoln, who signed the original bill in February, 1865, to the side of Mr. Hayes to protest against his giving it his approval. Mr. Davis was the warm and intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln for many years before he became President, and after his death was one of the administrators of his estate. He knew Mr. Lincoln much better than it was possible for Blaine ever to have known him, and his judgment of what Mr. Lincoln's action would be if he were now in Mr. Hayes' place is freely expressed in the concluding portion of the following extract from his admirable speech:

> "Can it be possible that a principle of common law—the right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops—so dear to Englishmen one hundred years ago is not equally dear to their descendants at the present day?
>
> "Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why, then, should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill?
>
> "It is said that Mr. Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least this is a pretty strong presumption from such a predicate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character and his habits of thought. He was large-hearted, wiser than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring man, loving his whole country with a deep devotion, and intensely anxious to save it. Believing as I do that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the war of the rebellion, I have equal belief, had he lived, we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we now would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression, and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp tax, would never have willingly intrusted power to any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to oversee an election."

When it is remembered that Mr. Davis is not a Democrat, but occupies an independent position in politics, his indorsement of the position taken by the Democratic members of Congress against military interference at the polls will carry with it very great weight and consideration.

THERE is now pending in the House at Harrisburg a concurrent resolution, offered by a Philadelphia member named Souder, which provides for the appointment of a committee of *ten* Senators and *fifteen* Representatives to meet General Grant at San Francisco on his return from his trip around the world, which will not probably take place until late in the fall. This is of course a part of the third-term programme, and if twenty-five Republican members of the Legislature, or for that matter *all* of the Republicans, are ambitious of making fools of themselves by a journey to California for the purpose referred to, it is their own business. But no Democratic member, we imagine, will stultify himself by consenting to take part in the show, nor do we suppose that the Speaker would insult any Democrat by naming him on the committee. When this resolution comes before the House for its action we trust that some Democrat, in accordance with the fitness of things, will offer an amendment extending an invitation to Belknap, Babcock, Robeson and Williams, three of whom were members of Grant's cabinet, and also to Boss Sheppard, John McKee and Gen. McDonald, the two last being the well known chiefs of the St. Louis whiskey ring, to join the committee and participate in the ceremonies of the reception. A welcome to Grant in the absence of the men we have named, as well as scores of others of the same stripe who might be named, would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Let the man whose last four years of administration was the most corrupt era in the history of the country, and whose advocates for a third term are rejoicing over the prospect of the inauguration of a "strong government"—by which they mean the rule of the bayonet in place of law—be welcomed to the sands of the golden State by men who will be in every way congenial—by men who, when he was President, were his trusted councillors, guides and devoted friends.

THE army appropriation bill, which passed the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 41 yeas to 30 nays, and was sent to Mr. Hayes the same day, was returned by him with his veto to the House of Representatives, in which it had originated, on last Tuesday morning. His principal objection to the bill is his belief that the effect of its sixth section will be to prevent the use of force by civil officers at the polls to preserve the peace, or enforce the laws of the United States. Another bill could be speedily passed which would remove this objection, if it was certain that he would then sign it. Our opinion, however, is that Mr. Hayes will refuse to approve any bill which declares that troops shall *not* be used at the polls. What course will now be adopted by the Democrats in Congress we cannot to-day (Wednesday) accurately state, but of course that question would receive their immediate attention.

One of the Railroads of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Railroad not only from the extent and perfect equipment of its main line, but from the number and widespread ramifications of its connections, is a work of semi-national importance. It embraces in its operations the most extensive railway system in the world, and represents much more than one-eighth of the entire mileage of the whole country. In its stocks and bonds a large army of investors are deeply interested, as well in this country as in Europe. Any improvement in its financial condition or diminution of its usual revenues, closely reflect the prosperity or depression of general trade.

Its reports, therefore, as they are published from year to year, are of great significance, and, like those of the weather from Washington, indicate either clear or cloudy weather to the holders of its securities, and to our merchants and financiers. In the annual report for the last fiscal year, recently published in pamphlet form, all of these classes may find much to encourage and nothing to excite undue apprehensions for the present or the future. Without giving in detail the long rows of figures, which are full and complete, the result arrived at for 1878 is that after meeting all current obligations, keeping the entire property in good condition, and making a large reduction in the floating debt, a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., has been paid, and another and larger one honestly earned. This, in view of the extremely low rates imposed for a large proportion of railway service during the period of transition from inflation to a specie basis, and the special disasters to which portions of all large railway systems have been subjected by such events as have characterized the past few years, is not only satisfactory, but to all parties interested must prove a very agreeable surprise.

But behind this exhibit of receipts, expenses and profits, there are other points no less encouraging and instructive.—Necessity may be a severe, but it is also a good teacher, and one of the important lessons furnished by the statistics of the report is that the Pennsylvania road can make money even when the industrial exigencies require the adoption of exceptionally low rates on a large portion of its traffic, and that a very slight advance in remuneration would insure as large dividends as could reasonably be desired or expected. This has been effected by rigid economy in the working expenses, combined with the maintenance of a high standard in everything relating to the condition of the track and equipment, and efficiency in the plans of operating.

The condition of the lines west of Pittsburg has also been, to a greater or less extent, a source of apprehension, but in these for 1878 there was a gain over 1877 of $830,648.28, and a profit of $716,520.07, the deficit in 1877 having amounted to $114,128.41. These railroads were, therefore, not merely instrumental in bringing to the main line and its branches an enormous amount of traffic, but were in themselves a source of profit.

Thus it will be seen that the Company, after fully providing for all liabilities incurred, enhancing the value of its equipments, maintaining all its lines in perfect condition without adding a dollar to the capital stock, but, on the contrary, diminishing its bonded indebtedness, the lien due the State, and mortgages and ground rents, has resumed dividends with every prospect of their continuance. Such an exhibit cannot fail to strengthen the faith of the holders of securities and the general public.

◆

THE TRAMP ACT.—The following is the full text of the act "To define and punish tramps," as passed finally in both houses of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor or in the county jail or workhouse for not more than twelve months in the discretion of the Court; provided that if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid, in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest either by the Magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapons with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case from the facts that defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any o en se described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

◆

A NUT JOHN A. LOGAN CAN'T CRACK.—The following affidavit, published in the Columbus (O.) *Democrat* and republished in the Youngstown (O.) *Vindicator*, will, we think, be found a nut which John A. Logan cannot crack, even with all his well-known chin power:

I, John G. Wheatly, a resident of the city and county aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson county, Illinois, to join R. H. Cunningham, company G of the Fifteenth regiment, Tennessee volunteers; that Major General John A. Logan, who then represented the district in Congress, was the chief person who raised said army and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night part of the way from Williamson county to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the river. We crossed at Paducah, according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops, which, he stated, were stationed at Cairo. When Logan left he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as a reason for not accompanying us then that he wanted to settle up his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in the fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse and delivered it to General Gideon Pillow, of the Confederate army. I served in the Confederate army from the above date until July 20, 1862, in Captain Cunningham's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Mississippi. My son, R. L. Wheatly, Thomson Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Love, Fleming Ghent, Martin Williams, and others, all except the first, now residing, or when I last heard from them, in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, were members of said company and will attest the truth of the statement.

JOHN G. WHEATLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of September, 1868.

JOHN Q. HARMON,

Clerk of Circuit Court, Alexander county, Ill.

Lowe, Logan and Loyalty.

The Washington *Star* of the 26th ult. publishes a card from Representative Lowe, of Alabama, which says:

In the *Republican* of the 21st inst. Hon. John A. Logan has a communication in regard to an interview between Mr. Luther, the correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, and myself, which interview had been published in the Pittsburg *Post*. In that communication Senator Logan uses, in reference to myself, the following extraordinary language:

> I understand that Colonel Lowe claims that this is not a correct report of what he said to the reporter. If not he should correct the statement and make the reporter responsible for putting a lie into his mouth. The statement I brand as false and slanderous and Colonel Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this villainous falsehood. Very respectfully. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Upon reading this language I sent Senator Logan the following note:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., 21st April, 1879.—Hon. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.—Sir: In the *Republican* of this morning I find a communication signed by you, commenting upon an alleged interview between the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post* and myself in regard to your rumored participation in raising troops for the Confederate army in 1861. You had been informed that the interview published in the *Post* was incorrect. In that interview I said substantially that there were two or three companies from Illinois in the Confederate service; that I had talked with one of the officers and some of the men, and they said they were enlisted to constitute part of General Logan's command in the Confederate army; that such reports were current in my section; that I had never heard any denial of them; that if they were true General Logan, if asked upon the floor of the Senate, could not deny, but might, perhaps, evade a direct answer. This being the substance of my statement in said interview I desire to know whether, in your communication to the *Republican* this morning, you apply the words "false and slanderous" to me.
>
> Respectfully, W. M. LOWE.
>
> This will be handed to you by my friend Charles Pelham, Esq. W. M. L.

This note was delivered by Judge Pelham to Senator Logan, at his city residence, on the morning of the 22d inst.

Mr. Lowe then says that, receiving no reply, he caused another note of a similar tenor to be delivered to Senator Logan personally in the vestibule of the Senate Chamber, on the afternoon of April 24. This also having failed, he says, to elicit a reply he sent, on the afternoon of the next day, a communication, of which the following is a copy:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1879.—The Hon. John A. Logan—Sir: On the 21st instant you published in the *Republican*, of this city, a communication containing words personally reflecting upon me. I have twice addressed to you a note calling your attention to this language. You have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you therefore force me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of this district where another communication will presently reach you. My friend, Chas. Pelham, Esq., is authorized to act for me in the premises. Respectfully, WM. M. LOWE.

Colonel Lowe then concludes his card as follows: "Thus ended this one-sided correspondence, which explains itself. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and a poltroon, for that would be in violation of the local statutes. But I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy a gentleman and I invoke upon him the judgment of the community."

The charges against Senator Logan so offensively reiterated by Colonel Lowe stand upon such a basis of proof that they cannot be put aside by a simple denial. Colonel Lowe assumes the responsibility for the publication and substantially confirms the correctness of the interview with Mr. Luther, who is the Washington correspondent of THE RECORD, and whose word is as good as any man's in either the House or the Senate. We think Colonel Lowe has made a mistake in sending a challenge. If he feels bloodthirsty he should pull Logan's nose on the steps of the Capitol. There is no glory to be got out of a shooting match and precious little satisfaction.—*Philadelphia Record.*

◆

A STORM THAT GOT UP ON ITS HIND LEGS AND HOWLED.—The cyclone at Walterboro, S. C., the other day, is described with graphic power by a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier and News.* Before the tempest came were to be seen a court house, jail, two hotels, a number of law offices, a dozen stores, one academy, seven churches, and about ninety dwelling houses, besides the large complement of kitchens, negro cabins, barns, stables, and other outbuildings always found in an old southern town.

The churches and academy were destroyed and of the ninety dwelling-houses sixty with their accompanying outbuildings are uninhabitable. A grove of wild orange trees was stripped of its berries, and these descended in a shower ten miles beyond. A lady's trunk was taken from the garret as the house fell, and carried by the wind half a mile into a swamp. A four-horse wagon was lifted from a yard and blown thirty feet away over a fence eight feet high.

A basket of books was taken from a house and deposited in a tree three-fourths of a mile distant. A sheep was found lying in the road with every particle of wool taken from it as cleanly as a razor could have done it. One lady as she felt the house giving way gathered her children in her arms and knelt by a bed with her infant under her body.

The building fell upon them and they were nearly buried in a shower of bricks and mortar, although all escaped with only a few bruises and scratches. The infant being nearly suffocated by the dust, its mother, with remarkable coolness, blew into its mouth until its lungs resumed their work.

◆

WE would suggest, says the New York *World*, to our Republican friends pooling the issues of the next twenty years, say, at the Presidential election of 1880. They have declared that the only man in their party fit for the Presidency is Mr. Grant, and that the Union cries for him as children in the patent medicine puffs cry for pastilles. Their vehement opposition four years ago to a Third Term having been converted into acquiescence, silent or enthusiastic, it is evident that in 1884 they will be even more warmly in favor of Mr. Grant for a Fourth Term, and that in 1888 there will not be a shadow of opposition to his renomination for a Fifth Term, and so on, so long as the ex-President holds out to run. Suppose, then, that both parties agree that the election of 1880 shall be deemed conclusive till 1900, and that if the successful candidate dies before the end of the century the Presidency shall pass in remainder to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten? The future will be rendered clear and certain, and we shall be saved the periodical worry and expense of Presidential elections.—Neither party can object to this. If Grant is the man the nation desires it cannot have too much of Grant; if it does not want him and so declares at the polls that will be the end of the matter. If this country is to remain a democratic republic let us be speedily assured of the fact; if it is to become an empire the transition will be more easy and natural from a life-term Presidency; in either case we shall have peace and be able to go about the business of life with single minds unvexed by political anxieties.

◆

MYSTERIOUS MUSIC IN THE AIR.—The McVeytown *Journal* is responsible for the following: "Some of our superstitious denizens have recently been highly excited over a mysterious music that has been heard in the air about the midnight hour, and which has created great uneasiness among the nervous ones. It was first heard, so says our informant, about two weeks ago, at or near the farm of Mr. L. Metz, who stated that the sound was like that of a flute, and seemed to be gently wafted overhead. Some believe that it is something supernatural and an omen of evil, while others, we understand, have even gone so far as to say it was the voice of angels. We have not heard the strange sounds, and hence can not vouch for the truth of the assertions, but think they can be traced, like many other like occurrences, to some human agency. Nevertheless, if the music is so sweet and heavenly, as some say it is, we should like to hear it."

◆

—There are 4,000 postmistresses in the United States. No wonder the "males" go wrong occasionally.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Tom Griffin, a 63-year-old darkey, living in Boston, is the father of sixty-three children.

—Miss Sue Beatty, of Franklin, Pa., has been appointed stenographer of the Clarion county courts.

—A woman at Rutland, Va., recently dropped senseless on hearing a brass band. Who can blame her?

—George Jackson, a white teacher in the Cincinnati High School, has married a negro girl; but her father owns $100,000.

—An Indiana girl named Pullberry married a man named Bennett simply to secure a new name. She refused to live with him a day.

—William Rey, a colored barber, of Raleigh, N. C., has declined an offer to be a barber of the United States Senate at a good salary.

—The sales of land by the Kansas Pacific Railway for the month of March amounted to 15,458 acres. Average price, $4.75 per acre.

—A Cape Breton woman, Mrs. Sparlan, of Baddeck, has presented to her husband four male children at a birth.

—Rev. A. J. Faust has retired from the Pretestant Episcopal church, Washington, and embraced the Catholic faith.

—A little girl, Celia Horay, who was taken away from Locust Gap, Northumberland county, a couple of weeks ago, by gypsies, has not been heard from.

—A dispatch from Vidalia, Concordia parish, Louisiana, reported three thousand negroes on the river bank Sunday awaiting transportation Kansasward.

—A London dispatch of April 30 says that the steamer Nile, from Eleva for Newport, with a cargo of ore, has been lost, and that only three were saved out of a crew of twenty-three.

—A piece of bone from one of Charles Lewellyn's fingers was blown into and embedded in his chin by the explosion of a blasting cartridge at the copper works, near Phoenixville, a few days ago.

—Mr. Abell, of Wabash, was successfully divorced from three wives. Then he married the first again, and now, upon her death, he has reunited with the second. The third has reason to hope.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State Prison at Concord, Mass., recently. He made a saw out of a case knife and nearly cut off one of the iron window bars.

—Captain Boyton arrived in New Orleans Sunday afternoon. He was badly tanned by the sun and somewhat fatigued from the trip. He was welcomed by a large crowd along the river bank from Carrolton to the foot of Canal street.

—George Einsig, convicted at York, Pa., on Friday last of murder in the first degree, for killing his wife, committed suicide in his cell next morning by cutting his throat with a razor and then hanging himself with a piece of rope and a towel.

—A young woman named Mary Langdon, of Portville, Potter county, had a cancer that physicians pronounced incurable. She drew a thread beneath the cancer, with which she tied the artery, and then with a sharp tableknife cut the offensive object off. She is doing well.

—A carriage, containing a gentleman and four young ladies, was thrown over an embankment 75 feet high, at the East End, Pittsburgh, Sunday. The occupants made a remarkable escape from death, the carriage catching in a tree a few feet down. All got out uninjured.

—Lord Ripon, once a Protestant and Freemason, but now a devoted Catholic, has purchased the sanctuary and cloister of St. Damian, near Assisi, in order to preserve these monuments "for the piety of the faithful and the admiration of artists." He is about to establish an orphanage there.

—Peter Sullivan, an old man living in Chicopee, Mass., was burned to death in his house on Friday afternoon. His wife had emptied ashes in the yard and the wind blew a live coal into some fodder, which set the barn on fire, from whence the flames were communicated to the house.

—Dan'l Ordway, of Proctorsville, Vt., is eighty-four years of age, and expects to die soon. His grave clothes and coffin have been made, under his direction, and a clergyman recently preached his funeral sermon, in accordance with his urgent request. "I want to manage all these matters myself," he says.

—Father Vineyard, of the Church of the Assumption, at South Bend, Ind., swallowed an upper set of teeth, consisting of four on a gold plate, while he was asleep Saturday night; when he awoke they were so far down his throat that the surgeons couldn't extract them, and at last accounts he was likely to die.

—Eighteen years ago a farmer living near Eldred, in this State, adopted a boy. The boy has grown to be a sturdy young man, and for him the farmer's wife, not more than thirty years of age, has taken quite a fancy. This the old farmer found out a few days ago, and concluded it was about time for him to leave and did so.

—The trial of Buford, the man who shot Judge Elliott in the street at Frankfort, Kentucky, because the judge decided a law suit adversely to him, began on Monday. The result is looked for with much interest, as it is not considered that the prisoner, although a prominent man in his native state, deserves any mercy.

—Among the eccentrics of Detroit is a man who always keeps two men and two women servants, and insists upon the men having black and the women red hair. This is with a view to luck, inasmuch as years ago he passed a black-haired man and red-haired girl walking together, and presently found a purse of money which was never claimed.

—At a meeting of priests and bishops held in Cincinnati at the archepiscopal residence on Tuesday of last week the names of Father Spalding, of Peoria; Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, and Father Quinn, Vicar-General to Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, were recommended to the Pope as coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, with the right of succession at his death.

—Rev. Dr. D. Gans, late pastor of the Third German Reformed church of Baltimore, together with his wife, two sons and a daughter, were formally admitted to the Catholic faith at St. Ignatius' church, in that city, on Sunday last. At the same time E. L. H. Geiger and wife, members of his late congregation, were also received into the Catholic Church, and all made their first communion.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* prints a summary of the views of one thousand Republicans of Indiana in relation to the Republican candidate for President in 1880. About seventy-five per centum of the persons favor Grant, about fifteen per centum John Sherman, and the remainder are equally divided among Garfield, Blaine, Conkling, Washburne and Harrison, and a few mention Zach. Chandler.

—One-half million of Archbishop Purcell's liabilities were wiped out by the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic church in Cincinnati on Thursday. The sum due the congregation amounted to just $1,000,000. A resolution, reciting that as the worshipers in St. Paul's believed it impossible for the Archbishop to pay off the immense debt they unanimously pledged themselves to remit one-half their claims, was adopted.

—Peter E. Stevens was convicted of killing his wife at Chicago, Friday, and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. As he was being taken from the court room, Mrs. Young, his mother-in-law, stepped up behind him, put a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the prisoner a handkerchief in which the pistol had been concealed, intervened between the hammer and cap, and caused the pistol to miss fire. Mrs. Young will be arrested.

—A fire at Carbon Hill, near Pittston, Pa., at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, destroyed the house occupied by John L. Keogh and his five children. A son aged 11 and a daughter aged 13 years were burned to death. Mr. Keogh had his face and hands terribly burned in his efforts to rescue his children. His younger child, aged 5 years, had his hand and arms badly burned and his recovery is doubtful. The house and contents were owned by Mr. Keogh, upon which he had no insurance.

—The Philadelphia *Times* opened a recent half column article as follows: "It is a curious fact, to be noted by students of American sociology, that in the North Atlantic States the flood of the season of gregarious festivity is coexistent and conterminous with the period in which the succulent and gracious oyster is at its prime." The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* says that if Garfield would load this sentence up in his mouth and fire it off at the Confederate brigadiers in Congress he would scare every devil of them into convulsions.

—A. H. Grimke, a well-known colored lawyer of Boston, was married a few days ago to Miss Sarah E. Stanley, white, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of Wisconsin. Grimke was born in South Carolina, a slave. He graduated from Lincoln University, in this State, and from the Harvard Law School, entering the office of William L. Bowditch. Both man and wife are educated and move in the highest social circles in Boston. It will be remembered that a similar marriage was chronicled from Cincinnati the other day.

—An unusually warm summer is predicted by Professor Piazzi Smith, the astronomer royal of Scotland. He bases his predictions on the records of the temperature of Edinburg as registered during the last forty years by the earth thermometer of the observatory of that city. These observations show, he says, that a great heat wave comes upon the earth without presumably from the sun about every eleven years; and it appears that the next heat-wave may be expected in the summer of this year. Professor Smith thinks these seasons are likely to be glowingly hot, and the following winter exceptionally mild.

—W. J. Wilson, editor of the Spring Lake (Mich.) *Republican*, left that place two weeks ago in company with a young lady of respectable connections with whom he had been enamored, but who had rejected him on account of her parents' opposition, saying they were going to Grand Haven to a party. Friday last the girl's mother received a letter from Wilson dated Grand Rapids, in which he said that "before another sun had set his body would be in a watery grave and his soul in hell." Wilson was in Detroit Thursday, but his female companion was not with him. It was feared that he had murdered her and committed suicide. The affair caused great excitement.

—A tramp entered the residence of G. H. Kitchen, near New Lebanon, O., Friday morning during the absence of the family, and began searching a bureau where a large amount of money had been placed. Carrie Roberts, a young girl, a domestic, who was in the upper part of the house, heard the noise, discovered the tramp at work, approached him unobserved and suddenly clutching him by the hair with one hand endeavored to wrench a box of valuables from his grasp with the other hand. Finding her efforts unavailing she released her hold, sprang upon a chair, secured a revolver from the top of a clock and fired at the tramp several times in quick succession. The latter dropped the box, ran to the yard, scaled the fence and escaped. Upon examination it was found that nothing of value had been taken.

—The State Temperance convention which met in Harrisburg on Thursday and Friday of last week, adopted a memorial to the Legislature and the draft of a temperance law which provides for holding elections annually in February, and giving females over twenty-one years of age the right to vote on this question. If a majority vote in its favor the Court of the county is to direct that the act shall go into effect after ninety days. It also prohibits the manufacture for sale of liquors and prohibits the sale of liquor in a club room; provides for the punishment of those who sell to husband, wife or child, and directs how damages are to be recovered it outrages are committed by those intoxicated, etc., etc. It was recommended that each candidate for public office be pledged to support the temperance law.

—A special Pittsburgh dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, dated April 28th, says: At Leechburg, on the Monongahela, a mile or so above Lock No. 3, stands a little shanty which for some time was without a tenant. A few weeks ago a man named James Reed took his abode there without leave or license. Nobody knew anything of him. No one cared to know. He lived very quietly and spoke to no one. Yesterday John Williams, a neighbor, was passing his door. Reed called him in and shut the door. Then he seized a bar of iron and beat Williams over the head, leaving him for dead. Two men passing the shanty heard groans and entered. Williams' skull was fractured and brains oozed out from the wounds. He was taken up in a dying condition. Reed was soon afterwards arrested and brought to this city. Some people think him insane. Others say that he sought revenge for a fancied or real wrong.

◆

A HEN BECOMES A ROOSTER.—Six years ago next July, says the Oglethorpe (Ga.) *Echo*, there was hatched in this section a female chick. With the exception of the usual adventures with hawks and owls, this interesting fowl reached the age of pullethood without creating any unusual excitement. She quickly won the hearts of the lords of the barnyard, and more than one pitched battle was fought for her favor by rival cocks. In time she developed into a steady, matronly hen, and not only proved a good source of eggs, but sat upon and hatched five litters of chicks and one of geese, from which feat she was known in the neighborhood as the "gosling hen." Last February, however, a marked change was observed in the subject of this sketch. First, the roosters ceased to worship at her shrine. A change was also observed in her general bearing, she assuming decidedly masculine airs—crowing with the voice and tone of a thoroughbred chanticleer; spurs commenced to grow from her heels; the tail feathers lengthened and curved; her comb grew in length, and now this remarkable fowl has developed into a full-fledged rooster. It is now on exhibition at Barrows'.

◆

THE SUGAR NOTCH MINERS RESCUED ALIVE.—After four days entombment, the miners imprisoned at Sugar Notch Luzerne county, by a fall of the roof of a mine were released Monday morning. The men sustained life by the meat of a mule which a boy sent to give them warning had fortunately taken with him, and a stream running through the mines gave them needful water. Reliefs of laborers have been constantly at work night and day, and finally succeeded in making a channel through a fifty-foot block of coal. The men suffered little from their confinement, and they and their rescuers were loudly cheered as they reached the surface of the mine. One hundred dollars was presented to each of the rescued miners the same day by the stockholders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company through President Charles Parrish, and a concert for the benefit of the men was given at Music Hall, Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday evening. Charles Hawkins, one of the number, related the story of their captivity. The total receipts were given to them, as all expenses had been paid.

THE WONDERFUL GROWTH

—OF THE—

GRAND DEPOT

WILL BE SEEN THE MOMENT VISITORS STEP INTO THE TH ACRES OF DRY GOODS. ON ALL HANDS IT IS ADMITTED THAT THIS IS THE BEST SHOPPING PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES. WHAT MAKES MR. WANAMAKER'S STORE SO POPULAR IS

1st—That Everybody is Obliging.
2d—No One is Pressed to Buy.
3d—The Stock is so Fresh and New.
4th—The Stock is the Largest in the City.
5th—The Prices are Fixed and the Lowest.
6th—Exchanges are Made or Money Returned

☞ *Save this List of Dress Goods—you will be amazed at the Largeness and Goodness of the Dress Goods Stock—and kindly come to the counters and Examine the Goods. Send Samples and speak to your friends of the wonderful variety and real cheapness of the new things for Spring.*

JOHN WANAMAKER.

The Dress Goods at the Grand Depot.

For a very small outlay a pretty suit can be made for Spring from the following:

Fancy Striped Suitings	6¼c.
Fancy Mixed Suitings	7c.
Twilled Striped Suitings	8c.
Beige Poplins	10c.
Wash Poplins	10c.
Florentine Checks	12½c.
Half-Wool Cashmeres	12½c.
Hair Line Plaids	12½c.
Black Bunting	12½c.
Striped Mohairs	15c.
Camel's Hair Stripes	18c.
Oxford Suitings	18c.
English Striped Suitings	18c.
Mohair Suitings	18c.
Gray Twilled Beige	20c.
Chena Suitings	20c.
Striped Beige	20c.
Empress Suitings	25c.
Anglesea Stripes	25c.
Melange Suitings	25c.
All-Wool Bunting	25c.
Pekin Stripes	25c.
All-Wool Spring Serge	25c.
Spring Cashmeres	25c.
English Damasse	28c.
Brilliantine Mohairs	28c.
Brocade Mohairs	28c.
Madonna Cloth	30c.
Striped Sateens	30c.
All-Wool Lace Bunting	37½c.
Silk Pongee	37½c.
Silk Brocades	40c.

IN RICH PARIS NOVELTIES

We are showing some Very Choice Styles in All Silk and Wool Textures.

COLORED SILK GRENADINES, in Beautiful Colorings.

POMPADOUR BROCADE STRIPES, Very Rich.

SATIN STRIPES in Great Variety.

SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES, in Beautiful Styles.

INDIA SILK PONGEE.

TWILLED SILK PONGEE.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETIES, from 45c. to $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IMPORTED ALL-WOOL FABRICS FREN DE BEIGE.

In all widths and qualities, from 25c. to

We are offering special bargains in these viceable goods.

MONO CLOTH, a new all-wool fabric, 37½ to 65c.

ALL WOOL CABOOL CLOTH. ALL-WO SATIN IMPERIAL, in stripes and plain eff

ALL-WOOL SPRING TAFFETAS. WOOL MELANGE DE L'INDE,

ALL-WOOL MELANGE-PEKIN, in beautifu colorings.

SILK AND WOOL CASHMERE $1.50.

CASHMERE PLAIDS, in beautiful com tions, 50c. to $1.50.

NEAT CHECK SUITING, 50c. to $1.00.

ALL-WOOL KASHGAR SUITING, a light texture.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE Spring colorings, and the

NEW GEN D'ARME BLUE.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR SUMM WEAR.

French Organdy Lawns.
French Jaconet Lawns.
French Printed Sateens.
French Toil d'Alsace.
French Momie Cloth.
French Printed Cotel

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS.

Our assortment of these goods is very large the designs are very choice.

DRESS CHEVIOTS in handsome styles, serviceable and pretty, from 12½ to 25c.

BANANA CLOTH in elegant plaid and strip effects, very stylish.

DRESS GINGHAMS in staple and fa styles, 8 to 12½c.

Beautiful styles in PERCALES, CRET NES, CAMBRICS, CHINTZES, &c., from 12½c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

The Silks at the Grand Depot.

Very low prices now prevail. This is a good time to buy a Silk Dress.

20-inch Heavy Black Gros Grain at 75c.
20-inch do., very glossy, do. do. at 85c.
20-inch extra weight and cord Gros Grain 90c.

Next in order will be found our famous

ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILK,

The reputation of which is widespread, and requires no further recommendation. The lot we now open is such as was sold last year at $1.25.

BELLON'S CACHMIRE.

In this make will be found all the grades, from $1 up.

Especially would we ask attention to those at $1.25 and $1.50.

All the other noted makes are open on our counters, included in which is the "CACHMIRE ALEXANDRE."

These goods are noted for their rich Raven Black, durable wear, superior finish and extra width.

Also, just opened, an invoice of

C. J. BONNET & CIE.

FINE BLACK SILKS, WHICH ARE MUCH UNDER THE REGULAR PRICES, RANGING FROM $1.25 UPWARDS.

NOVELTIES.

The Grand Depot opens now the very newest Paris designs, just imported, in

SILK JARDINIERE.

John Wanamaker.

Pekin Satin and Moire Stripes.
Velour and Grenadine Stripes.
Roman and Armure Stripes.

BROCADES OF RICH FIGURES DAMASSES IN UNIQUE DESIGNS FOULARDS IN LARGE VARIETY.

COLORED SILKS.

The new shades for Spring and all staple co in large assortment.

18-inch Heavy Trimming Silk, at 75c.
19-inch Heavy and Glossy Poult de Soie, 90
20-inch Heavy Fine Lustre Gros Grain, $
21-inch extra Heavy Fine Lustre and Heavy C $1.15.
22-inch extra Heavy Fine Lustre for Walk Suits, $1.25.

All the other grades in proportion and the ass ment most complete.

FANCY SILKS.

Colored Stripe Silks at 50, 55, 60 and 65c.
Neat Check Silks, very desirable, 75c.
Jasper Stripe and Check, 65c.
All the better grades of these goods will be fo in complete assortment.

"COLORED NOVELTIES."

Moire and Satin Stripes.
Pekin and Brocaded Stripes.
Satin and Gro Grain Stripes.
Grenadine and Velour Stripes.

John Wanamaker

The Black Goods at the Grand Depot

JOHN WANAMAKER ANNOUNCES THAT IN THE MOURNING AND BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT, AT THE PRESENT TIME IS THE BEST STOCK THE GRAND DEPOT EVER HAD.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, 38 in., 40 in., 48 in. wide.

The largest assortment of these goods ever offered, including full lines of all the celebrated makes, and from the lower grades to the very finest numbers, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90c., $1, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, up to $2.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTAS.

$1, $1.15, $1.25, $1.37, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, selected with special reference to color and finish for the finest mourning.

BLACK TAMISE.

50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90c., $1, $1.10, $1.25.

BLACK SATINE 50c.

STRIPED AND PLAIN LIGHT WEIGHT FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

John Wanamaker.

BLACK BUNTING, ¾ 12½c.
Warranted All-Wool do. do.
Warranted All-Wool do. do.
Warranted All-Wool do. do.
6-4 warranted All-Wool do. do.
Warranted All-Wool do. do.
¾ Lace Bunting
¾ Lace Bunting

New designs never offered before this day.

3-4 French Bunting
6-4 French Bunting 45c.
Square Mesh Hernanie
Damasse Grenadine 75c., 85c., $1, $1.2

Striped Grenadine.
Striped Camel's Hair Grenadine.
Striped All-Silk Grenadines.

These goods are all Silk Lyons Goods of the beautiful designs and elegant quality.

John Wanamake

The Linen Goods at the Grand Depot.

25 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheetings, at 62c.
20 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheetings, at 65c.
12 pieces 10-4 or 90-inch Linen Sheeting, at 62c. per yard.
12 pieces 90-inch or 10-4 Linen Sheeting, 75c. per yard.
18 pieces 90-inch or 11-4 Linen Sheeting, 75c. per yard.
5 pieces 90-inch or 11-4 Linen Sheeting, 85c. per yard.
10 pieces 100-inch or 12-4 Linen Sheeting, 85c. per yard.

A complete stock of Linen Sheeting, from 2 to 3½ yards wide, and from 58c. to $3.25 per yard.

We have received another importation of our Double Damask Table Linen, at $1 per yard. No other house has these goods for the price.

JOB

Lots of Napkins, Towels and Table Linens continually arriving.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

A GRAND STOCK AT THE GRAND DEP

Best makes only, imported direct from the m ufacturers or purchased from their agents.

We mention a few lots very much lower th present retail value. We warrant them per sound and free from cotton.

1,000 REMNANTS 4-4 IRISH LINEN.
60 PIECES 4-4 PRINTED IRISH LIN

150 Designs, printed on Pure Linen Lawn, nounced to be the best styles ever afforded 22½c., 25c., 28c. and 31c.

Black ground Linen Lawns.
Solid Black, Blue and White Linen Lawns.
Printed Union Linen Lawns, 10c. per yard.
100 pieces Plaid Dress Linens at 15c.; to import.
45 pieces natural colored Linen for Slips at 15c.; worth 25c.
20 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheetings at 58c. per yard.

JOHN WANAMAKE

There are 34 Departments in the Grand Depot, all of which have be greatly improved this season.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

A Black and Colored Silks.
B Mourning Goods.
C Gents' Furnishing Goods.
D Woolens, Ladies' Cloakings, &c.
F Notions, Jewelry, Fans, &c.
G Linens and Housefurn'g Goods.
H Laces, Collarettes, Ladies' Cuffs, &c.
J Upholstery, Lace Curtains, &c.
K Shawls, Wrappers, &c.
L Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, &c.
M Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Wear.
N Hosiery and Underwear.
O Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
P Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys.
Q Clothing, Made to Order.
R Flannels, Muslins and Dress Linings.
S Furs, Robes, &c.
T Stationery, Books and Fa Goods.
U Millin'ry Goods, Bonnets Round Hats, Ready-Ma and to Order.
V Infants' and Misses' Dre and Cloaks.
W Baby Coaches, Toys, Fi Games, &c.
X Door Mats, Rugs, Mattin
Y China, Glassware, &c.
Z Zephyrs, Art Embroidery
FF Wooden Ware and Kit Utensils.
HH White Goods, Embroider
NN Gloves, Umbrellas and P asols.
OO Trunks, Valises and To ists' Goods.
TT Perfumery, Combs, Brus &c.
YY Silverware, Clocks, &c.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS WILL ASTONISH EVERY O

NOTE.—If not coming to the city to see our New Goods for Spring, send Samples. We do a Large Business through the Mail.

JOHN WANAMAKER

GRAND DEPOT,

THIRTEENTH STREET, - - - - - - - - PHILADELPH

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - - - MAY 2, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

HERE, THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—Straw and chip hats at Barkers'.

—McDonald will pay part cash for wool.

—McDonald sells men's cottonade suits at $3.00.

—McDonald sells men's cassimere suits at $6.00.

—McDonald sells men's caps at 8 cents apiece.

—McDonald sells ladies' ties at 6 cents apiece.

—McDonald sells ladies' corsets at 25 cents per pair.

—McDonald sells ladies' collarets at 1 cent apiece.

—McDonald sells men's wool hats at 50 cents apiece.

—Johnstown is to have a new brass band of sixteen pieces.

—Court was in regular session at Hollidaysburg this week.

—New stock shovels, forks, spades, garden rakes, &c., at Barkers'.

—McDonald keeps the cheapest store in Loretto and sells the best goods.

—Two cows were killed by the Day Express at Gallitzin last Saturday.

—The Blair county Republican Committee will meet at Hollidaysburg to-morrow.

—Fine boots and shoes can be bought at Teitelbaum's, Loretto, at upset prices.

—The Commissioners talk of whitewashing the interior of the Court House this Spring.

—Have you examined Barkers' patent brush handles? They are the best thing out.

—Four gems for 50 cents, and four photographs for $1.00. That's what's the matter at the Sunbeam Gallery.

—Mr. John Lysett, policeman of Cambria city, has been stricken by paralysis, and his recovery is deemed doubtful.

—A select school, to remain in session two months, has been opened in the Union School building by Miss Allie Lloyd.

—An application has been made to the State authorities for a number of additional trout wherewith to stock our waters.

—There is no change for the better in the case of Poor-Director Patterson, of Johnstown. He is still confined to his bed.

—The total cost of the windmill at the water works, including freight and putting the machine in position, will be about $800.

—All the hotel keepers in Altoona with the exception of two have been returned to Court for alleged violation of the license laws.

—If you want to buy new goods and good goods, cheap, go to M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto.

—Home-made specimens of photographs touched up on the convex portrait style are on exhibition at the Prothonotary's office and the Bank.

—The "Greatest Railroad Show on Earth" will exhibit at Johnstown on the 12th instant, if not sold out by the Sheriff before it reaches that point.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. have just received a lot of fine dairy salt for butter-making. If you want good butter, that is the kind of salt to use.

—The moral and refined spectacle of a sparring match was witnessed by a select few in the Opera House, Johnstown, last Saturday evening.

—A cow owned by Station-agent Paul, of South Fork, was struck by the cars last Monday and metamorphized into a prime article of jerked beef.

—The Altoona *Tribune* denies the report of the death in the Western Penitentiary of Benjamin F. Wegandt, sent from Blair county on conviction of rape.

—Ladies' hats and ladies' linen suits can be bought at a lower figure from M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto, than from any other merchant in Cambria county.

—Capt. Robert Litzinger has resigned the position of policeman of Johnstown, after trying to keep the peace in that obstreperous borough for a period of about one month.

—In the United States Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, on Monday, the second return of the assignees' sale of the real estate in the Lloyd bankruptcy case was confirmed absolutely.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, was present at the State Temperance convention held at Harrisburg last week. He was the only delegate from the north end of this county.

—A slight rain on Monday of this week was followed by a depression of the thermometer, and those who got up early next morning saw a thick coating of frost on the ground.

—It is understood that it is in contemplation to establish a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ebensburg at an early day. Quartermaster Singer is said to have the matter in hand.

—The work of erecting the windmill at the water-works' reservoir has not yet been completed, though a force of carpenters and laborers have been making time on it during the past two weeks.

—The Mountain House at Cresson will be ready for the reception of visitors in about one month from date. The buildings and grounds are being put in elegant trim in anticipation of said event.

—Altoona has started a new cemetery, and as there are not less than two medical gentlemen of large experience and extensive practice interested in the enterprise, there can be no doubt about its success.

—A running fountain for the centre of the public square, commonly known as the "diamond," would be a neat and inexpensive ornament to the town after the windmill at the water works gets down to business.

—Ex-Register Singer's house, which was nearly destroyed by fire about a month ago, received its final coating of paint this week, and will be re-occupied by that gentleman and family in the course of a few days.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. have opened out, in connection with their other business on High street, a feed store, where they intend to keep a full supply of feed of all kinds, and buy and sell all kinds of grain and produce.

—How about that crossing which is to be constructed from the post-office to Mrs. McDonald's residence? The general sentiment is that the Street Commissioner, or somebody else, is asleep and should be awaked.

—C. A. Reese, who was sent to the Western Penitentiary from Huntingdon county about two years ago for shooting his father-in-law, Dr. J. A. Shade, has been pronounced insane and removed to the Dixmont Asylum.

—Harry Heyer, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, son of Capt. C. H. Heyer, deceased, formerly of Ebensburg, has gone to Denver, Colorado, to engage in the practice of the legal profession, of which he is a recently developed limb.

—We are informed that all the rafts put into the Susquehanna river at Cherrytree and points contiguous during the past season succeeded, with one single exception, in getting to market during the recent heavy floods.

—Mrs. Christiana Itel has been appointed postmistress at Munster, this county, and Mr. Joseph Geis is to "fill the bill" in a like capacity, minus the "stress" and plus the "ter," at Geistown, which is likewise in this county.

—Four ewes belonging to ex-Sheriff Myers, of this place, presented their owner with eight healthy lambs on Friday last. The Sheriff considers himself more than ewes-ually lucky, and is far from lamb-enting his good fortune.

—The sum of $1,000 has been subscribed toward a proposed fund of $2,000 wherewith Altoona hopes to induce the managers of the State Agricultural Society to hold their next annual fair in that city. May success attend the effort.

—Altoona is in trouble. She is indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for corporation taxes and costs in the sum of over $5,200 and an execution against the city is threatened unless the money is speedily forthcoming.

—Miss Julia Donovan, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Donovan, of this place, left for Altoona yesterday morning, where she soon will, if she has not already, entered the convent of the Sisters of Mercy as a novice in the holy profession.

—A man named Peter Berkey, an inmate of the Somerset county almshouse, has received notice from the Pension Bureau at Washington that he is entitled to and will be paid $1,300 arrearage of pension as a soldier of the late war.

—Large numbers of very fine catfish are being caught in the waters below town. A black bass was hooked during the present week, but the fisherman, having the fear of the law before his eyes, quickly returned it to its native element.

—Our esteemed townsman Mr. N. J. Freidhoff was prostrated by a severe hemorrhage last Sunday, and for a time it went rather hard with him, but we are glad to know that he is on the mend now and will likely be himself again in a day or two.

—Miss Lizzie J., daughter of our former townsman Mr. Newton I. Roberts, was married to Mr. Joseph Hinchman in Johnstown on Thursday evening of last week. May her Hinchman prove as good a man as we know the fair bride is worthy of.

—All descriptions of ready-made clothing for men, boys and youths for sale at M. J. Teitelbaum's, Loretto. A large Spring stock has just been received, and will be sold at prices considerably lower than rates offered by dealers in either Cambria or Blair counties.

—Mr. Phil. M'Gough, of East Conemaugh a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between the bumpers of two cars Monday morning, while making a coupling at Summerhill, and his breast and back were severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* is undoubtedly right when it assures its readers that they will all feel better if they quit working for Satan and give God and humanity a lift, but how Meek or Furey ever found it out is one of the most unaccountable things in creation.

—The magnitude of a reduction in passenger rates which went into effect on the Pennsylvania railroad commencing Thursday of this week may be inferred by a comparison of the former price of a ticket from Johnstown to Philadelphia, $8.27, with the present price, $8.26.

—The body of Joshua Ellsworth, who was drowned in the Conemaugh river near Johnstown several weeks ago, was found on a sand-bar a half mile below Sang Hollow on Tuesday afternoon. It was taken to Coopersdale, the home of the victim in his lifetime, and interred.

—It is now thought that Charles Butler, colored, of Gallitzin, who was run over by the cars at East Liberty one day last week and killed, committed suicide. A short time prior he was heard to say that he meant to make away with himself, though for what reason is not known.

—Remember that M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto, has removed his mercantile establishment from its one-time location, in the Leavy building, to M. Maloy's large store-room, where all persons interested in getting full value for either a dollar, dime, nickle or penny are invited to call.

—Twenty-four car loads of iron ore from Africa went from Altoona to the Cambria Iron Company furnaces at Hollidaysburg on Saturday. There were also several car loads of Spanish ore shipped to the same place. The color of the ore is dark brown, and the ore itself is of a sandy nature.

—Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel has published his official appointments, and in the entire list appears the name of not a single (or married) Cambria county applicant. In the language of Joaquin Miller, this "is heartbreak and sorrow, but day-after-to-morrow a cloud will arise which may win."

—Capt. Sam. Criste, Burgess of Gallitzin borough, was in town the other day and called to see us. Gallitzin, by the way, is 2,161 feet above tidewater, and is therefore one of the most elevated municipalities in the commonwealth. The Burgess thereof, as a consequence, ranks higher than most men of that class.

—Mr. John L. Stough, one of Ebensburg's most skillful knights of the brush, has received orders to finish the work of painting the fine residence of George M. Reade, Esq., on High street inside and out, and when the job is completed, as it will be as soon as possible, there is no doubt about it being well done.

—Messrs. W. W. Kelly and James Farewell, sr., of Lumber City, Clearfield county, were thrown to the ground by the upsetting of a buggy in which they were returning home from Curwensville, on Wednesday of last week, and the former, who was 82 years old, so badly injured that he died on Thursday evening.

—There is a hitch in the election of a successor to Millville's fugitive Burgess. Three of the Councilmen want one Graham elevated to that responsible position, while the other three are equally determined that one Sullivan must rule the local roost, and thirty-nine ballots have been found unavailing to entangle the snarl.

—A piece of land containing 3 acres and 51 perches, with a two-story frame house and a stable thereon, situated in Gallitzin borough, was sold at Orphans' Court sale at the Court House, this place, last Saturday afternoon, by John A. Smith, executor of James A. Smith, deceased. The property was bid in by the widow of the deceased.

—The Altoona tavern licenses expired Monday night at midnight. There will doubtless be exceedingly dry times down there for a week, unless the proprietors of the drug stores be of an accommodating disposition and refrain from investigating too closely the character of the physicians' prescriptions tendered them.

—The prosecution against young Frank Campbell, of Johnstown, for carrying concealed weapons has been withdrawn. Frank, it will be remembered, is the youth whose pistol was accidentally discharged in the Conemaugh borough Catholic school several weeks ago, the ball finding lodgment in the leg of a fellow-pupil who sat near.

—Mr. Richard H. Soule, Assistant Chemist in the Physical Laboratory at Altoona, has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power on the Northern Central Railroad, with headquarters at Baltimore. A banquet in his honor was tendered him by a number of his Altoona friends at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, last Saturday evening.

—A few salmon trout have been caught in the Juniata river near Hollidaysburg this season. The fish of that species planted in the Conemaugh at this point in the early Spring of 1874 have never been officially heard of from then till now, and the conviction is becoming violent that the State fishery men made a mistake and sent us suckers instead of salmon.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is "off its eggs" by a large *major*-ity when it says that "Major McPike and family, of the *Freeman*, spent part of Saturday and all of Sunday and Monday" in that city. Major McPike, forsooth! Why, you Furey-ous flatterer, don't you know that the major part of the FREEMAN family wasn't in Altoona at all, at all, at the time mentioned?

—The "boss" store of Altoona, of which Messrs. Bowman & Morrow are the enterprising and affable proprietors, will be heard from next week through the FREEMAN, when we shall take occasion to say our say more at length in regard to the good goods and honest prices which are the pride, not the sorrow, of those square dealing merchants, Messrs. Bowman & Morrow.

—We made an L of a mistake when we put one L too many in the name of Mr. Baltzell, of the extensive mercantile firm of Baltzell & Rouss, Altoona. The advertisement is all right now, however, and we advise everybody to read it and adopt the proper method to profit by the innumerable bargains always to be found at the largest and best stocked establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

—During the absence of Mr. Nick Freidhoff from his High street store, enforced by illness, that establishment is being satisfactorily presided over by Mr. Wm. H. Connell. Mr. Connell, who was formerly engaged in the hardware business, is one of the most accomplished salesmen in the county, and if he is not able to give full and entire satisfaction it is because the person trying to make a purchase is remarkably hard to please.

—Two Johnstown gentlemen, named Fisher and Thompson went down the Conemaugh to Ninevah fishing one day last week. The pride with which they exhibited a twenty inch pike on their return home as evidence of their skill in the piscatorial art was turned into confusion when information was made against them before a Justice of the Peace for fishing out of season and they were jointly required to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

—Commencing yesterday, the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona will work ten hours to the day. This arrangement is expected to last throughout the summer, and is one of those indications of a revival of business which, though silent, is yet certain, and must favorably commend itself to the understanding of the dullest comprehension. For eighteen months the employes of the Company have been working only nine hours to the day.

—Prof. S. B. M'Cormick, formerly of Johnstown, but for several years past a resident of California, has returned to this State on a brief visit, and if the *Tribune* is not misinformed, is now sojourning in the "City of Brotherly Love." He is our old and much appreciated friend and correspondent "Rob Roy," whose letters descriptive of matters and things here and in the Golden State won so much favor in the eyes of our readers, and we hope to be able to take him by the hand at an early day.

—Two 4-horse teams were engaged all of last week in transporting from this point to Carrolltown the new stock of Spring goods with which Mr. S. Teitelbaum, of the latter place, has filled his store from cellar to garret. These comprise every article usually found in a country mercantile establishment, together with many which are not, and a private note tells us that all readers of the FREEMAN are invited to call and see the exhibit, whether they desire to purchase or not, and study the wonderfully low price-list.

—Hon. Benjamin Rush Clark, a Republican Representative in Congress from Iowa, died suddenly at the National Hotel, Washington city, last Monday. During some portion of his early boyhood the deceased was enrolled as a pupil in the Ebensburg Academy, and his name will readily be recalled by not a few of our local readers. He was a younger brother of Mr. James S. Clark, who for a number of years was a resident of this place, but at the time of his death, which occurred in 1861, was ticket agent at Cresson.

—A man named Rager undertook to steal a ride on a freight train from East Conemaugh to Summerhill on Saturday last.—When he had reached South Fork, he was discovered and required to dismount, and he now wishes that he had remained dismounted, for on undertaking to board another train, which came along shortly after, he missed his footing and was thrown so violently to the ground that he imagined there were forty thousand spots on his person and that each individual spot had hit something hard.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* of the current week says: "M. A. Quartz is the man who is to take conductor Campbell's place on the Williamsburg train in case a change is made. We have nothing against Quartz: he may be pure gold, but we'd rather not make the exchange just now." The sentiment advanced by the *Standard* man is reciprocated in this quarter. We all would like to see Campbell stay where he is, and Quartz put back where he was, for there is no guess-work about it when the latter is pronounced pure gold.

—George W. Oatman, Esq., has been appointed by Prothonotary O'Donnell his secretary to copy certain of the official records of Cambria county belonging to the office presided over by the latter gentleman, the same having been considerably damaged and the writings defaced through much usage. The consideration involved is $300. Mr. Oatman is not only one of the best penmen in the county, but is careful and exact withal, and a set of books which it will be a pleasure to look upon will unquestionably be the result of his labors.

—Mr. D. B. Wilson is the name of a farmer who lives in Somerset county, a few miles south of Johnstown. Six weeks ago, while working at a saw-mill, a log rolled against his right leg and broke the bone between the knee and the ankle. It is not laid to the account of Wilson that he is badly off for the world's goods, but in order to save a doctor's bill he himself reduced the fracture, a son assisting him in splintering and bandaging it. Strange to say, the leg, which is nearly healed, bids fair to be as sound and straight as before it was broken.

—We were sorry to find our friend Geo. W. Yeager, of Altoona, confined to the house with a severe attack of erysipelas, but glad to know that he is in a fair way of recovery and will no doubt soon be able to return to his daily duties. Which same leads us to remark that George has recently established a five and ten cent counter at his extensive stove and tinware establishment, and is busily engaged in dispensing the best bargains ever offered in his line, as he will probably take occasion to tell our readers over his own signature next week.

—The celebrated "Centennial Jubilee Singers" will make their first appearance before an Ebensburg audience in the Court House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The troupe consists of three male and three female singers—all colored—and the programme is mainly composed of slave melodies and camp-meeting songs.—Our exchanges from all points where the "Jubilee Singers" have concertized have united in pronouncing them a first-class troupe, and we feel no hesitation in recommending them to the liberal support of our people.

—Mr. L. R. Brallier, of Blacklick township, informs us that a few weeks ago he cut a cherry tree, on a piece of land in that township, belonging to Dr. E. Brallier, of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, which measured four feet in diameter at the stump, and that a section of it 60 feet in length produced 3,647 feet of 1½ inch boards. An ash tree which Mr. B. also cut, and which was nearly of the same dimensions as the cherry tree, produced 3,430 feet of sawed lumber from a section 80 feet in length. We are not much on wood craft, but some folks who are say that this is a mighty big yield.

—An atom of humanity who goes by the name of Col. Leeon has taken up his residence in Johnstown, with the object in view of engaging in the retail tobacco and cigar business. He is 36 years of age, three feet four inches in height, and weighs 37 pounds. It will thus be seen he is several inches shorter than the celebrated Tom Thumb, and precisely the same height as Commodore Nutt. The Colonel was born in San Francisco, but his parents, who are dead, were natives of Lima, Peru. His father, he says, was three feet five inches in height, and his mother three feet three inches.

—When we ponder over the long list of aspirants for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Blair county, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the fear that our friend Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, will be overlooked by too many of his political brethren at the coming primary election. We hope not, however, as the debt his party owes him for long, faithful and efficient service cannot be over-estimated and should not be passed over in silence any longer. At least that's the way we feel over this way, and glad will we be to have it to say ere many moons' wane that that is the way they felt over that way.

—Mrs. M'Clellan Brown, a lady not unknown to fame for her forensic eloquence, will deliver a series of five lectures on temperance and kindred topics in this place during the next few days. The first of these lectures will be given at the Congregational church this (Friday) evening, the second at the Presbyterian church to-morrow (Saturday) evening, the third at the church first named on Sunday morning, the fourth at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening, and the fifth and last most probably at the Congregational church on Monday evening. A full attendance is respectfully solicited at all of said lectures.

—The Town Council met in regular session Monday evening last. Amongst other business transacted, it was decided to levy a tax for the current year of 5 mills and 8 mills on the dollar to pay "1" and "2" series of the water indebtedness, respectively. The lines of the borough were also ordered to be run and definitely established, while a committee to codify the borough ordinances—a vast mass of crude legislation—was appointed. In the way of domestic improvement for the general benefit, a stone crossing six feet wide was ordered to be laid between the Collins and Rhey residences, on Centre street; and a pavement on the east side of Centre street, between Crawford and Horner streets, was given in charge of the Street Commissioner.

—The double half-column advertisement of the "Young America Clothing House," Altoona, printed on this page, was sent us without any solicitation on our part, and even without any acquaintance with the proprietors of said house, but since then we have taken occasion to visit the establishment, and must say that we found it not only filled to repletion with all sizes, styles and qualities of ready-made clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods, etc., at the very lowest prices, but it did not take us long to discover that Mr. D. Rosenthall, a member of the firm and manager of the institution, is one of the most courteous and genial gentlemen it has ever been our pleasure to meet. There it was that we ceased to wonder why we had heard so frequently about the "Young America" and the big business it was doing, for to know Mr. Rosenthall is to appreciate him as a gentleman, and to examine his stock and learn his prices is to be convinced that no house in Altoona or elsewhere can do better for buyers.

—The Altoona *Tribune* complains that it is a common occurrence for certain persons resident in that city to go to Gallitzin Sunday afternoons, fill themselves with beer, get drunk and quarrelsome, and return home in the evening in a condition which is a reproach to themselves and a desecration of the sacred day, and adds: "Of course, at the next term of the Cambria county Quarter Sessions, the constable of Gallitzin will be wholly oblivious to any sales of liquor on Sunday, but at the next repetition of the scene on the Atlantic express as that of Sunday evening there will be something for the Blair county Quarter Sessions to do." We pass by the reference to the constable of Gallitzin, which is in extremely bad taste, and ask the *Tribune* why it is that it does not give the *names* of these of its fellow-citizens who invade our county and misbehave themselves. That would most likely be potent to keep them at home on Sunday, where they ought to be, and away from Gallitzin, where their room is more appreciated than their company.

—Through the courtesy of the gentlemanly janitor, Mr. Woodall—and without intending any pun we Woodall men were like him in the matter of politeness—we had the pleasure the other day of feasting our eyes on the interior beauties of the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona, and take it all in all it is one of the most perfect, substantial and elegant edifices of the kind we have ever looked in upon. We shall attempt no description, but advise all who admire architectural beauty to pay it a visit when the opportunity offers and religious services are not in progress. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, is capable of comfortably seating twelve hundred persons, discards the use of lime so far as its interior construction is concerned, hard woods being substituted for plastering, has circling pews and an inclined floor, and is in all its appointments a model of beauty and adapatibility as it is a model of durability and cheapness, its entire cost having been only about $35,000. It also boasts of a magnificent organ, valued at $5,000, and is said to have a choir second to none for excellence.

◆

In the spring a million sunbeams steal from out the
eastern sky,
In the spring we hear the buzzing of the festive
April fly,
In the spring the village damsel decks herself with
violets blue,
In the spring the landlord hastens to collect the
rent that's due.

And in the Spring, if the natural course is pursued, a man hastens to follow the example of the trees and encase himself in new outer apparel. Some times the question where this new suit shall be bought rises to trouble a person, but it is quickly resolved when the name of Jas. J. Murphy is mentioned. Mr. Murphy is proprietor of the Star Clothing House, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and anybody who knows anything at all must be conversant with the fact that he sells a better article of ready-made clothing than other dealers in Cambria county. A new Spring stock has lately been received, and orders from readers of the FREEMAN are respectfully solicited. All articles sold are guaranteed to be as represented.

WINTER has risen to bid his gruff good-by.
I feel the first warm touches of the sun,
As of a mother's hand when work is done.
I hear the first lark's anthem in the sky;
I watch the great white clouds go flying by;
I note the flowers awaking one by one;
And soft airs whisper, "Summer is begun!"

Here, the season which follows Winter is known as Spring. But whether you call it Spring or Summer, it is precisely the time of the year when the name of M. Wolf, 1111 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, should not be absent from your mind. You mean to doff your cold weather raiment and don something lighter, don't you? Then, it is your interest to see Mr. Wolf and buy one of those elegant suits of ready-made clothing with which his establishment is filled, for his stock is chosen with special reference to its wearing qualities as well as its stylishness of cut, and the prices have been put down so low as to be within the reach of all. He declares that he will positively sell lower than the lowest.

◆

In the spring the sparrow's chirping floats across
the meadow land,
In the spring the lovesick couple at the front gate
take their stand;
In the spring the young man's ulster on the porch
is hung to dry,
In the spring the lazy bullock on the hill-top stops
to sigh.

The young man whose ulster is hung on the porch to dry means to replace it with a duster from the far-famed clothing emporium of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the postoffice, Altoona. The spring stock just received by Mr. Wolff, embracing not only dusters, but the latest style coats, vests, pantaloons, neckties, etc., is the largest ever brought to this section of the State, while the prices are the lowest. He requests customers in Cambria county to give him an early call. The goods are going rapidly, and he would like for them to get the advantage of first choice along with the multitudes of home customers who throng his store.

◆

"Oh fitful fates, please tell me which is
The royal road to rank and riches,
And I'll at once begin it."
"Well, buy up cheese the first of May,
And sell it, in a year, we'll say:—
You'll find there's millions in it."

There are also millions in it to the family who buy their groceries from John Lloyd & Co., High street, Ebensburg. These groceries are all fresh and nice—not held over from last winter—and will give satisfaction. A large and carefully selected stock of dry and dress goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., is also comprised in their stock, and, together with every article offered for sale, will be transferred to purchasers at prices far below the ruling rates. You may miss a bargain if you fail to see them.

◆

WE copy this mention from the Altoona *Tribune* of Monday last: "Sol Blumenthal left for Boston on Saturday evening by Philadelphia express, where he will purchase and will bring to Altoona the largest and best assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes ever brought to this city. Prices will be graduated as to quality to suit the most fastidious." Mr. Blumenthal is the gentleman who does business at 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, and whose claims to public patronage have from time to time been advanced in these columns. An installment of the new stock has already been received at his headquarters, and our advice to those who want a nice boot or shoe, at approved prices, is to call on him without delay. If unable to see him in person, an order by mail will bring the same satisfactory answer.

OBITUARY.

McMULLIN.—Died, near Chest Springs, on Tuesday, April 29, 1879, Mrs. EVELINE McMULLIN, aged about 61 years. Interment in St. Augustine (Catholic) cemetery Thursday. May she rest in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE
Pride of Durham
A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs
Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C.

Eminent WILMER BRINTON, M. D.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Writes: "* * I have used Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my practice and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of debility, weakness, anæmia, chlorosis, &c., it cannot be surpassed." Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS READ THIS
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports, free.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50 - $100 - $500. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber in Ebensburg, on Saturday, April 19th, a large red cow, with a white face, four white legs and a white spot on her back. Carries her head high, is in good order, and is expected soon to have a calf. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received and properly rewarded by E. MILLER,
May 2, 1879.-3t. Ebensburg, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

HAVING, by a special arrangement with one of the largest SILVERWARE M'F'G firms in the United States (of over 40 years' standing), secured three special numbers in "ELEGANT CHASED NAPKIN RINGS," warranted triple plate on best hard white metal, and mailed free of postage on receipt of prices. No. 1, at 35c.; No. 2, at 50c.; No. 3, at 75c. Address all orders to JAMES M. SEMPLE, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal St., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [5-2.-1m.]
N. B.—Mailed to any part of the United States.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE!—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County—Jacob Johnston vs. Catharine Johnston: No. 58, March Term, 1879. C. D. Libel in Divorce.

And now, March 3, 1879, on motion of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., E. G. Kerr appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

From the Record. By the Court.
{ L. S. } C. F. O'DONNELL,
Prothonotary.

In pursuance to the above order of Court, I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, for the purpose of taking the testimony of witnesses, on *Thursday, the 22d day of May*, proximo, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
E. G. KERR, Commissioner.
May 2, 1879.-3t.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!
COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimere and Yarn.

Having secured the services of an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.
F. H. BARKER,
ALVIN EVANS,
ED. JAMES,
Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf.

WHITE TOWNSHIP.—Statement of settlement with the Supervisors of White Township for the years ending April 22d, 1878, and April 14th, 1879:

HENRY H. GARDNER, Supervisor (1877), Dr.		
To amount of duplicate	$780 85	
" order on Superv'or for use of tools (hammers, sledges, picks, etc.)	10 00	
" order on Commissioners for personal services	107 50	$898 35
Cr.		
By exonerations	$ 20 47	
" work done by taxables	758 88	
" personal services, 109 days at $1	109 00	
" use of his own tools (hammers, sledges, picks, etc.)	10 00	$898 35
DAVID HOLLES, Supervisor (1877), Dr.		
To amount of duplicate	$638 16	
" order on Supervisors	8 00	
" " " Commissioners	12 00	
" " " "	40 00	
" " " Supervisors	69 37	$767 53
Cr.		
By tax returned to Commissioners	$ 24 18	
" exonerations	5 51	
" work done by taxables	596 84	
" personal services, 141 days at $1	141 00	$767 53
HENRY H. GARDNER, Supervisor (1878), Dr.		
To amount of duplicate	$778 11	
" order on Supervisors for personal services at $1 ₱ day for 116 days	116 00	
" order on Commissioners for use of tools on roads	10 00	
" order on Commissioners for services and mileage on the case of G. W. Bowman *et al.* vs. David Holles *et al.*	17 28	$921 39
Cr.		
By exonerations	$ 9 89	
" work done by taxables	768 22	
" use of his tools on roads	10 00	
" his services and mileage in the case of G. W. Bowman *et al.* vs. D. Holles *et al.*	17 28	
" personal services, 116 days at $1	116 00	$921 39
NATHAN GATES, Supervisor (1878), Dr.		
To am't of duplicate	$618 65	
" order on Supervisors for personal services, 124 days at $1	124 00	
" order on Supervisors for postage, paper, etc.	40	$743 05
Cr.		
By exonerations	$ 2 25	
" tax returned to Commissioners	24 74	
" work done by taxables	578 75	
" exonerations for Chas. Ranstead	12 91	
" personal services, 124 days at $1	124 00	
" paper, postage, etc.	40	$743 05
LIABILITIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.		
Orders in favor of the Supervisors for personal services for 1877 and 1878	$419 28	
Bal. due on Ed. Mann's judgment	198 92	
" " " Gates' "	522 50	
Outstanding orders	591 92	
Costs on case of G. W. Bowman *et al.* vs. David Holles *et al.*	249 98	$1982 60

HENRY FOSTER, } Auditors.
J. A. GATES, }
Attest—E. W. LOUDER, Twp. Clerk. [5-2.-3t.]

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, as appraised in Cambria County, for the year 1879:

Class.		Lic'se.	Class.		Lic'se.
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP.				
14	Daniel Gohn	$ 7.00	14	John P. Gohn	$ 7.00
	ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.				
14	C. P. & H. Himmelright	7.00	14	Wm. P. Buck	7.00
	BARR TOWNSHIP.				
14	Casper Leib	7.00			
	BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.				
14	Isaac Michaels	7.00			
	CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.				
13	A. A. Barker & Son	10.00	14	Maucher & Weaklen	7.00
14	John Buck	7.00	14	P. L. Eck	7.00
13	S. Teitelbaum	10.00	14	Andrew Houck	7.50
	CAMBRIA BOROUGH.				
14	Michael Hallarn	7.00	14	Peter Saly	7.00
14	Marg't Stebich	7.00	14	John Kinty	7.00
	CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	Jacob Widman	7.00	14	Albert Laymyer	7.00
14	Louisa Aaron	7.00			
	CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.				
14	Cooper & Mellon	7.00	14	Mathias Denney	7.00
	CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.				
14	J. Perry & Son	7.00	14	Cooper & Mellon	7.00
	CROYLE TOWNSHIP.				
14	J. D. Plemmer	7.00	14	John Brown	7.00
14	P. M. Brown	7.00	14	S. B. Stineman	7.00
14	Dunmire & Burtnet	7.50	14	Daniel Murphy	7.50
	COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.				
14	G. W. Stutsman	7.00			
	EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	P. & D. L. Shaffer	7.00			
	EBENSBURG BOROUGH.				
14	E. Roberts & Son	7.00	14	E. C. Parrish	7.00
14	Geo. Huntley	7.00	13	A. A. Barker & Son	10.00
14	John Thompson	7.00	14	N. J. Freidhoff	7.00
14	David Evans	7.00	14	John Owens	7.00
14	C. T. Roberts	7.00	14	A. Strittmatter	7.00
14	M. L. Oatman	7.00	14	Thomas Griffith	7.50
14	Wm. Lemmon	7.00	14	Edward Griffith	7.00
14	John Lloyd & Co	7.00			
	FRANKLIN BOROUGH.				
13	G. S. Paul	10.00	14	Martin Custer	7.00
13	A. & J. L. Custer	10.00	14	Peter Rubrits	7.00
14	D. W. Coulter	7.00			
	GALLITZIN BOROUGH.				
14	F. J. Christy	7.50	14	Thomas Bradley	7.00
14	John Troxell	7.00			
	JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.				
14	Chas. S. Ruth	7.00	14	Wm. Updegrave	7.00
14	W. H. Plack	7.00	13	A. Reland	10.00
14	G. Bostard	7.00	14	John Gearhart	7.00
14	M. S. Maloy	7.00	14	Christ. Kreiger	7.00
14	Jas. J. Murphy	7.00	14	C. B. Cover	7.00
14	N. & A. Horne	7.00	14	A. & A. Beck	7.00
11	Geis, Foster & Quinn	15.00	13	F. W. Hay & Son	10.00
14	E. L. Edwards & Bro	7.00	14	L. F. Leitenberger	7.00
14	Frank Maloy	7.50	14	George Heiser	7.00
14	Bantley & Fronheiser	7.00	14	David Creed	7.00
14	C. T. Frazer	7.00	14	John Jordon	7.50
13	Scott Dibert	10.50	14	L. T. Beam	7.00
13	John Stinger	10.00	14	A. Montgomery	7.00
14	A. Nathan	7.00	14	Kinney & Campbell	7.50
13	J. H. McKinney	10.00	11	John Thomas	15.00
13	M. Snellenburg	10.50	13	L. M. Wolf	10.00
13	S. J. Hess	10.00	13	John Dibert & Son	10.00
13	T. & G. Gallagher	10.00	14	B. Mozante	7.50
14	G. E. Jacob	7.50	14	C. O. Luther	7.00
14	Louis Luckhard	7.00	13	M. C. Parker	10.00
13	Geo. Unverzagt	10.00	14	L. Baumer	7.00
13	Fred. W. Kress	10.50	14	J. Q. A. Benshoff	7.00
12	Louther & Green	13.00	14	W. W. Fike	7.00
14	E. Zang	7.00	14	Samuel Given	7.00
14	Jacob Wild	7.00	14	H. D. Brinker & Bro	7.00
14	A. Burgraff	7.00	14	Mike Gladhill	7.00
14	Mellor & Hendricks	7.00	14	Osburn & Confer	7.00
12	J. & H. Swank	12.50	13	Singer Manufacturing Comp'y	10.00
14	Wm. Caldwell	7.00	14	L. Rohm & Co	7.00
14	A. Metz	7.00	14	George M. Hay	7.50
14	W. H. Levergood	7.50	14	J. A. Hood	7.00
14	Emil Young	7.00	14	Wm. Ankeny	7.00
14	Jacob Fend	7.00	14	T. W. Carlan	7.00
14	Jacob Replogle	7.00	14	Geo. W. Moses	7.00
14	J. C. Pfeifer	7.00	9	G. T. Stewart & Co	25.00
14	S. C. Bailey	7.50	14	Jacob Jacoby	7.00
14	Eben James	7.50	1	Wood, Morrell & Co	200.00
14	Wm. S. Jones	7.50	14	M'Clellan & Stuft	7.00
14	Davis & Bro	7.00	14	Philips & Co	7.00
14	Henry Richard	7.00	14	A. Cohen	7.00
14	Geo. C. Orth	7.50	14	L. Luckhardt, jr.	7.00
14	John Muller	7.00	14	Carl, Linn & Co.	7.00
14	Dr. A. M. Wakefield	7.50	14	Harry Wayne	7.00
12	The People's Store (limited)	12.50	14	Kimpel Viering	7.00
14	Fockler & Levergood	7.00	14	W. D. Marshall	7.00
14	J. K. Shryock	7.00	14	John Fenn	7.00
14	Bloch & Stutzman	7.00	14	C. Elsaesser	7.00
14	Chas. Hochstein	7.00	14	John Henderson	7.50
14	A. M. Croyle	7.00	14	Emanuel James	7.50
14	J. H. Kuntz	7.50	14	A. H. Blouch	7.50
			14	H. D. Kennedy	7.00
	LORETTO BOROUGH.				
14	F. P. Bradley	7.00	14	Wm. Litzinger	7.00
14	W. W. McAteer	7.00	14	M. J. Teitelbaum	7.00
14	M. McDonald	7.00	14	F. O'Friel	7.00
14	A. J. Christy	7.00			
	MILLVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	F. W. Given	7.00	14	G. W. Stutzman	7.00
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.				
14	George Conrad	7.00			
	SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	Wm. McConnell	7.00	14	John Eager	7.00
14	Jas. M. Gillen	7.00	14	John Riffle	7.00
	TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH.				
14	Jas. P. Murray	7.00	14	B. M. Johnston & Co	7.00
14	Patrick Smith	7.00			
	TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.				
14	S. P. Morrell	7.00			
	WILMORE BOROUGH.				
14	Mrs. H. B. Kephart	7.50	14	O. J. Evans	7.50
13	W. J. Woleslagle	10.00	14	John McColgan	7.00
	WOODVALE BOROUGH.				
14	W. E. Adams & Rosensteel	12.50		John Clark	7.00
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.				
14	M. B. McLaughlin	7.50	14	J. A. Maher	7.00
14	C. & J. Lahey	7.00	14	Mentzer & Leib	7.50
14	Mrs. C. Thompson	7.50	14	R. L. George	7.50
			14	John Leap	7.00
	WHITE TOWNSHIP.				
14	A. H. Fiske & Co.	7.00	11	Jas. E. Palmer	15.00
14	A. S. McCarty	7.00	14	John C. Gates	7.50
	UPPER YODER TOWNSHIP.				
14	Jacob Beam	7.00			
	PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.				
14	Wm. Pringle, jr.	7.00	14	Martin & Co	7.00
14	S. McKinzie	7.00			

LIST OF RETAILERS OF SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, as assessed in Cambria county, for the year 1879:

Class 5.	License.		
Allegheny Township.			
Edward O'Brien	$50.50		
Barr Township.			
Nicholas Lambour*	50.50		
Chest Township.			
Joseph Rhody*	50.00		
Carrolltown Borough.			
E. L. Bender*	50.00	Lawrence Schroth*	50.00
Andrew Houck	50.50	Julius Stich*	50.50
Carroll Township.			
Edwin M. Reed	50.50		
Clearfield Township.			
Thomas Dumphy	50.00		
Chest Springs Borough.			
John Crouse*	50.00	John P. Litzinger	50.50
Adam Leiden*	50.50		
Cambria Borough.			
Michael Hallern	50.00	Charles Boyle	50.50
Peter Haughey	50.50	Peter Roth	50.00
E. McDonnand	50.00	George Aigner	50.00
Henry Gore	50.00	Edward Howe	50.00
B. Fitzpatrick	50.50	Michael Steibich	50.50
Conemaugh Borough.			
Joseph Horner	50.50	Lawrence Furlong	50.50
Philip Hertzinger	50.50	John Murton	50.00
John Karr	50.00	Peter A. Hoffman	50.50
George Held	50.00	Lawrence Reich	50.50
Joseph Mentzer	50.00	Hugh Greenwood	50.00
Michael Toohey	50.00	John Gearhardt	50.00
Joseph Daily	50.00		
Croyle Township.			
Peter Brown	50.00	John Melzar*	50.50
East Conemaugh Borough.			
Leonard Kes	50.00	Mary Ellen Kelly	50.00
Ebensburg Borough.			
John A. Blair*	50.00	Michael Latterner*	50.50
Christina Foster*	50.00	Thomas H. Heist*	50.00
Elder Township.			
Thomas Ott*	50.00		
Franklin Borough.			
Peter Rubritz	50.50		
Richland Township.			
Christina Heins	50.50	Bernard Nees	50.50
Gallitzin Borough.			
Albert Bender*	50.00	James Maulls*	50.50
Johnstown Borough.			
Charles Kast	50.00	John M. King	50.50
George Raab	50.00	W. H. Thompson	50.00
George S. Shafer	50.00	Joseph Crouse	50.00
August Danges	50.50	Thomas S. Davis	50.00
Adam Bierebank	50.50	Joseph Boxler	50.00
John McDermott*	50.50	John Fritz	50.00
P. O'Connell	50.50	David Faloon	50.50
Conrad Raab	50.50	Joseph Shoemaker	50.00
John Raab	50.00	Stephen Quirk	50.50
John Shiffhauer	50.00	Mrs. J. Weigand	50.00
John W. Shaffer	50.00	Henry Shaffer	50.50
Philip Shultice	50.00	Catharine Werner	50.50
John Coad	50.50	Eckhart Pille	50.00
Michael Finnagan	50.50	Oscar Graeffe	50.00
Chas. Zimmerman	50.00	Henry Fritz*	50.50
Charles Kropp	50.00		
Loretto Borough.			
A. J. Christy*	50.00	Florian Bengle*	50.00
Millville Borough.			
Henry Van Alt	50.50	Hugh McGrory	50.50
Emanuel James	50.50	Richard Dowling	50.00
Joseph Fieldhouse	50.50	Robert Sagerson	50.00
Portage Township.			
Jesse McGough	50.50		
Richland Township.			
Henry Bauerly	50.00		
Summitville Borough.			
Christian Reich	50.50		
Tunnelhill.			
Mathew Dignam*	50.50	Patrick O'Dowd	50.00
Michael McMorris*	50.50	Anthony McCue*	50.00
Washington Township.			
M. B. McLaughlin	50.50	Mrs. M. Helly*	50.00
Elias J. Unger*	50.50	C. A. George*	50.00
John H. Clark	50.50	Christ. Robeni*	50.00
Wilmore Borough.			
George Wendroth	50.00		
Upper Yoder Township.			
Jacob Boehm	50.00		
EATING HOUSE LICENSES.			
Carrolltown Borough.			
F. & C. Eger*	20.00	Wm. C. Schroth*	20.50
Henry Bloom*	20.00		
Chest Township.			
George Cook*	20.50		
Gallitzin Borough.			
Andrew Geagler*	$20.00		
Johnstown Borough.			
Jacob Fend	20.00	John A. Stemmer	20.00
Mary Crossen	20.00	Charles Wehn	20.50
Mrs. E. Kohler	20.50		
Loretto Borough.			
F. X. Haid*	20.50	Peter Brown	20.00
Wilmore Borough.			
John Schroth*	20.00	P. F. Kirby	20.00
Washington Township.			
George J. Schwaderer	20.00		

Those marked * have paid their licenses in full.

QUART LICENSES.

John Ludwig, Johnstown	25.00
Fisher & Co., "	25.00

Class.	BREWERIES.	License.
9	F. & C. Eger, Carrolltown	15.00
9	Henry Bloom, "	15.00
9	Anuken, Bauer, & Gagle, Gallitzin Bor.	15.00
9	Florien Bangle, Loretto Boro'	15.50
9	G. J. Schwaderer, Washington Twp	15.00
9	John Emmerling, Johnstown Boro'	15.00
9	Charles Weben, " "	15.50
9	Max. Heubach, " "	15.50
9	Jacob Goenner, Cambria Boro'	15.00
8	Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Boro'	25.00
9	Joseph Cost, Conemaugh Twp	15.00

BILLIARD TABLES.

E. J. Unger, Washington Twp., 4 tables	15.50
John Jordon, Johnstown Boro', 2 tables	40.50

TEN-PIN ALLEYS.

E. J. Unger, Washington Twp., 2 alleys	10.50
Thos. H. Heist, Ebensburg Boro', 1 alley	30.00
Abel Lloyd, Cambria Twp., 1 alley	30.50

Take notice, all who are concerned in this appraisement, that an appeal will be held at the Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, on *Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1879*, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
THOMAS CALLAN,
May 2, 1879.-4t. Mercantile Appraiser.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

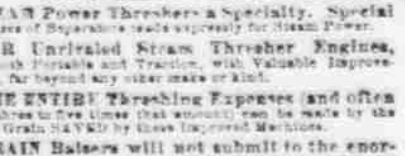
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

S. B. CORN & CO.,
Successors to C. Simon & Co., will open this week NEW
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of Ladies' and Children's Sailor Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, all styles.
COME ALL TO THE OLD STAND,
1307 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
We will in due time announce
Our 5-Cent Counter!
And hope that all will remember the place:
S. B. CORN & CO., 1307 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.
PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedily collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to, Book Accounts, Notes, Due-Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. ☞ Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of *Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees.* [9-14,'79.-3m.*]

PLANING MILL.—Having attached to our LUMBER MILLS near Ashland Furnace a complete Planing Mill, we are prepared to work FLOORING, SIDING and MOULDING of every description, and also do turning of all kinds, such as BROOM, FORK and HOE HANDLES, &c. FLOORING and SIDING always on hand at the Mill and for sale at the lowest cash prices.
D. & C. MOORE,
April 18, 1879.-3m.* P. O. address: ALTOONA, PA.

BEWARE!—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following articles, sold as the property of J. H. Kennedy, which I have left in his possession during my pleasure, to wit: 1 cook stove, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 doughtray, 1 clock, a lot of Brussels carpet, and a lot of dishes. All persons are cautioned against interfering in any way with said property. M. A. SWEENY.
Hemlock, April 16, 1879.*

MISS M. E. DAVIS has just returned from the city with a large and elegant stock of Spring and Summer Hats, as well as a full line of Notions and other goods in her line, which will be sold very cheap for cash. Ladies are earnestly invited to give her a call. Store in E. J. Humphreys' building, corner of Julian and Crawford streets.
Ebensburg, April 25, 1879.-3m.*

GOOD NEWS!
NEW GOODS!
NOW OPEN!

REVOLUTION IN ALTOONA.

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,
BUT THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON AT THE
YOUNG AMERICA
Clothing House
Is still a booming, bringing Relentless Slaughter to High Prices and Glad Tidings to all the People! Meantime Hundreds of Men, Women and Children continue to carry away armsful of Goods as the result of Fearful Financial Failures.

WE SNATCHED THESE
GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW
that we can sell you anything you want in the line of Clothing at figures no one has ever dreamed of.

THE PEOPLE ARE WILD!
THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING!
A TERRIBLE PANIC FROM THE VERY START!

Customers will please call early in the morning to make their purchases, as we find it necessary in the afternoon to employ a police force to keep the surging mass of humanity in circulation.

FOLLOWING WE GIVE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE OFFER TO CASH BUYERS:

A Man's Suit for $4.00 that others sell at $6.00.
A Man's Suit for $5.00 that others sell at $8.00.
A Man's Suit for $7.00 that others sell at $10.00.
A Man's Suit for $8.00 that others sell at $12.00.
A Man's Suit for $10.00 that others sell at $15.00.
A Man's Blue Suit for $8.00 that othets sell at $15.00.
A Man's pair of Working Pant's for 50c.
A Man's pair of extra good Working Pants for 75c.
A Man's White Vest for 50c.
A Man's pair of Overalls for 20c.
A Man's good Calico Shirt for 40c.
A Man's good White Dress Shirt for 50c.
A Man's Hat for 38c.
A pair of Men's Suspenders for 7c.
Men's Socks, 6 pairs for 25c.
A Boy's Hat for 25c.
A Boy's Coat, Pants and Vest for $2.25.

And a thousand and one other things we have neither time nor space to enumerate; but just come and see the rush at the

RENOWNED AND POPULAR
Young America
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,
April 25, 1879.-6m. ALTOONA, PA.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

BARGAINS TO BE FOUND AT THE
New Clothing Depot!

AT THE NEW CLOTHING DEPOT, ALTOONA, YOU CAN BUY

Men's Suits, lined throughout, at	$3.00
Men's Suits, better goods, at	4.50
Men's Suits, still better, at	5.00
Men's Suits, all wool, at	6.50
Men's Worsted Suits, at	7.50
Men's Diagonal Suits at	9.75
Men's fine Diagonal Suits at	10.50
Men's Dress Coats at	[illegible]
Men's fine Dress Coats at	[illegible]

Men's Pants, from 50c. per pair up to the very finest.
Boys' Clothing, all sizes, from the cheapest to the best.
Men's Hats, a splendid assortment, from 25c. up.
Men's White Dress Shirts, from 50c. up.
Men's Calico Shirts in great variety, from 25c. up.
Trunks, from 25c. up to the finest and best makes.
4-Ply Linen Collars, 2 for 25c.
Men's Half Hose, all shades and qualities, from 5c. up.

The above are only a few of the many articles comprised in my large and elegant stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c., as the space does not allow a more extended enumeration of the many excellent bargains we are offering to our customers. Call and see for yourselves, however, and rest assured that money can be saved by buying at

CHAS. SIMON'S NEW CLOTHING DEPOT!
IN DR. CHRISTY'S BUILDING, 1230 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Rear of P. R. R. Passenger Depot, - - - - ALTOONA, PA.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c., no 2 alike with name, 10c. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

HORSE BILLS and Job Printing generally neatly and promptly done at this office.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,

OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for - -	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for - -	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for -	25c.
lb. Pure Japan Tea for - -	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at -	1.50
Lake Herring, per ¼ bbl., at -	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for - -	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil, -	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses, -	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT

PRICES EQUALLY LOW!

☞ Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and profit by it for your own benefit.—Meantime permit us to state clearly and distinctly that it behooves all parties in these times of depression to invest their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are up to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other kind of merchandise from

S. TEITELBAUM,
Carrolltown, Pa.

Feb. 7, 1879.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $122,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1878.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED. COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
A. W. BUCK,
Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1878.-1y.*

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [5-8,'71.-tf.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A GOOD old lady friend of the Philadelphia *Record* desires attention called to the efficacy of brewers' yeast as a gargle in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. She pronounces it better than potash or any substitute.

CROUP PREVENTIVE.—First get a piece of chamois skin, make it like a little bib, cut the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on; then melt together tallow and pine tar; rub some of this in the chamois, and let the child wear it all the time. Renew with the tar occasionally.

TOOTHACHE.—For toothache take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne and one-eighth part oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth and the pain will cease immediately.

TO LESSON FRICTION OF FURNITURE—Black lead is excellent to lessen friction between two pieces of work. The slides and rests of desks or bureau drawers may be made to move easily by spreading common stove-blacking evenly with a cloth or the finger over their surface. Time and patience may thus be saved.

A MICHIGAN lady writes to Mr Vick, the florist, that to kill insects she uses one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, and sprinkles it on the plants with a hand-broom. It destroys green flies, currant worms and other pests, and was used without injury to fuchsias, geraniums, callas and other tender plants.

TREATMENT OF BOILS.—Boils should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or a lancet, but this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

TO CURE A CORN.—Soak the feet and pare the corn down what it will allow without pain; then apply with a small brush a solution of gum arabic (such as is often kept for mucilage); dry it over by a fire till it will not stick to the stocking, and repeat this application at least once a day (at retiring is best) without removing the previous coating, for two or three weeks, or till the corn is missing.

BICARBONATE OF SODA IN TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Dyce Duckworth contributes a short memorandum on this subject. He was called on to treat a case of very severe toothache, and tried various ordinary remedies, including chloroform and carbolic acid, without any benefit to the patient. He then remembered having read that the pain might be relieved by holding in the mouth a solution of bicarbonate of soda. He at once gave the patient half a drachm in an ounce of water, and to his astonishment, the pain ceased immediately, and complete relief was secured. He thinks that, as the remedy is so simple, and the disease so distressing and often intractable, this treatment may be worthy of notice and imitation.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—Now is a good time, says a writer in the *Rural Sun*, to cut out these pests where they have not been attended to.

A few days ago I went over an orchard that had fallen into my hands and in one day's work think many valuable trees have been saved. As many as five full grown borers were cut out of one tree five inches in diameter. In some instances these were found running up the trunk six inches and not over an inch apart parallel. It takes very close searching sometimes to find them. Sometimes a thin wire can be used with good effect when the knife and chisel can hardly reach them. In quite a number of instances I found that the spotted woodpecker had done the work for me. They seem to know just where to find them when above ground, and rarely fail to bring them out. They need not peck a large place at all times, as their hard pointed, barbed tongue can be inserted and haul them out. It should be a rule among all to let these useful birds live undisturbed. They are tame, and boys are prone to stone them, or, when beginning to shoot, practice on these poor fellows.

When a tree is completely girdled by the borer or mice, it can often be saved by taking twigs of last year's growth, cutting wedge shape at both ends, and inserting in the bark below and above the injury, thus conveying the sap through them. Thus have we saved many a valuable tree that would otherwise not have survived the summer. After cutting out the borers fill up with earth over the wounds, and they will heal up if not too severe.

CURE FOR BALDNESS.—Dr. George H. Rohe, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of the signal service office of this city, says that he has cured himself and others of baldness. His remedy is a solution of French and German soft soap and alcohol, with which the head must be thoroughly shampooed every morning. The following is the prescription, which can be filled by any druggist: "R. Saponis viridis (Germ) alcoholis, two ounces each; selve, filtra, et adde ol. lavendulæ gtt xx.—xx x." The lavender is added to cover the odor of the soap. After shampooing the soap must be all removed with warm water and the hair dried with a soft towel. "The immediate effect," the doctor says, "is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tight over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: Castor oil, 1 part, to alcohol 3 or 4 parts, with a little pill of rosemary or cinnamon," or any good pomade may be used. But the patient must not be alarmed if his hair falls out faster than ever for a while. "This is due to the fact that many hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter."

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Slice raw potatoes, with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash the chilblain with it.

VOX POPULI!

THE VOICE OF THE

PEOPLE.

MAKES KNOWN THE ROAD TO THESE

GENUINE BARGAINS!

REVOLUTIONS AND PANICS OCCUR ONLY ONCE EVERY TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, AND YOU MAY NEVER LIVE TO SEE ANOTHER. At least you will probably never see another of such magnitude and power as the present one, which has brought dry goods down to half their value, and has made merchant princes to topple, money kings to go under, and some of the strongest mercantile houses in the country to throw

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE SOLD AT ANY PRICE FOR CASH,

IN ORDER TO SAVE THEMSELVES FROM RUIN.

The people are joyful. They are reminded of the days when gold and silver jingled in their pockets, and when the hard-earned dollar was not swallowed up by extortion and exorbitant prices. To the merchants our dealings are shrouded deeper and deeper in mystery every day. Standard good wide muslin (unbleached) at 5½c and good dark prints 4c. The cotton in these prints is worth more to grow it. And those dark ginghams at 5½c. were never made to be sold for that money.

MANY THINGS ARE FAR BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

The story is this: The merchants buy their goods in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia merchants buy of the New York jobbers, the jobbers buy of the wholesale merchant and he again buys of the importer or agent. These men all live in marble fronts, drives fast horses, and spend fortunes every week. Have the people ever thought who supports all these extravagances? Each add their profits as well as the enormous expense of drayage, hauling, etc., and who ever buys a dollar's worth of goods which come through their hands gives a portion to support these nabobs in luxury and ease. Our goods are not bought for one store, but for branches in some of the principal towns in the country, and of course they are

BOUGHT CHEAPER IN SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES

than by the package or bale. We trust no man—we believe in the nimble sixpence and the almighty dollar, and do not add a dishonest neighbor's bill to the account of the man who pays cash. We are here to give you all we can for the money and do not allow corruption to get in our bones, the cock-roaches in our brains, or the dust on our goods. Work all day, and sometimes all night, and guarantee to sell you

MORE GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

THAN ANY OTHER DEALER IN ALTOONA OR BLAIR COUNTY.

THESE ARE A FEW PLAIN FACTS!

and the self-evident reason why people have so long been swindled by high prices. We are determined to override all opposition, and soon shall sit on the top rail of glory, smoking the corn-cob pipe of peace, while we watch the dying embers of old fogyism and high prices vanish away in the dim distance.

We have just opened a new feature in our house, called a

FIVE CENT COUNTER!

the greatest success of the season. Hundreds of people crowd our store daily, carrying away armsful and basketsful of small but useful articles for 5 cents each—articles that generally sell for 20 and 25c. Below we give a few of the many items on this counter for 5 cents:

BARGAINS ON THE FIVE CENT COUNTER.

Tea and Coffee Pots.
Whisk Brooms.
Brass Knobs.
Graters.
Hatchets.
Tack Hammers.
Skimmers.
Coat Hangers.
Can Openers.
Plates.
Shoe Blacking.
Stove Polish.

Silver Spoons.
Knives and Forks.
Lather Brushes.
Frying Pans.
Flesh Forks.
Cake Turners.
Dippers.
Dust Pans.
Pie Pans.
Pudding Pans.
Jelly Pans.
Tin Cups.

Fluted Plates.
Plain Plates.
Wash Basins.
Bread Toasters.
Match Safes.
Gravy Strainers.
Darners.
Jack Hammers.
Boot Jacks.
Back Combs.
Dressing Combs.
Tea Strainers.

Wooden Pails.
Children's Hose.
Men's Socks.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Linen Napkins.
Towels.
Wash Rugs.
Machine Oilers.
Button Hooks.
Crimpers.
Dolls.
Whips.

and a thousand and one other articles we have neither time nor space to specify. Learn wisdom, then, from these glorious promises, and with your dollars and dimes follow the crowd to the renowned Store of

BALTZELL & ROUSS,

1226 ELEVENTH AVENUE, REAR OF LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, PA.

SOME WONDERFUL FACTS.—Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received in St. Thomas's hospital in a state of stupor from an injury in the head, which continued some months. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his language. But a Welsh milk-woman happening to come into the ward, answered him, for he spoke Welsh, which was his native language. He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke fluently, and recollected not a word of any other tongue. On his perfect recovery he again completely forgot his Welsh, and recovered his English.

An Italian gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Rush, in the beginning of an illness spoke English; in the middle of it, French; but on the day of his death spoke only Italian.

A Lutheran clergyman, of Philadelphia, informed Dr. Rush that Germans and Swedes, of whom he had a large number in his congregation, when near death always prayed in their native languages, though some of them, he was confident, had not spoken them for fifty or sixty years.

An ignorant servant girl, mentioned by Coleridge, during the delirium of a fever repeated with perfect correctness passages from a number of theological works in Latin, Greek and Rabbinical Hebrew. It was at length discovered that she had been a servant to a learned clergyman, who was in the habit of walking backward and forward along a passage to the kitchen, and there reading aloud his favorite authors.

Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child, four years old, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a stupor from fracture of the skull. After his recovery, he retained no recollection either of the operation or the accident; yet, at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, of the persons present, their dress and many other minute particulars.

A NATURAL WASHING MACHINE.—A boiling spring has been discovered, says the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta*, between the Palvadero and Los Gatos creeks, in Tulare county. An ingenious individual has applied for the water right, and has constructed a clothes wringer to be run by a waterwheel at one side of the spring, where it boils over into another of clear cold water, in which the proprietor has placed a sack of indigo. The ranchers of the settlement resort to the spring to do their washing. The clothes are thrown into the water, which has a whirling motion, and are drawn in out of sight. In about five minutes they come to the surface, float to the wringer, and are run through into the other spring, where they are rinsed by passing through another wringer. In less than thirty minutes the washing is done and the rancher is on his way home rejoicing. His happy wife meets him at the door, hangs the clothes out to dry, which takes about as short time, and the washing is done. A scientific gentleman intends visiting the spring soon, to ascertain concerning reports, and a number of ladies intend to make their permanent homes there, where there will be no more sore knuckles or tired hands.

A GERMAN physician orders fresh fruit and oysters for gout and digestion.

HERE I AM AGAIN!

—NOT AS AN ASPIRANT FOR—

PUBLIC OFFICE

—BUT AS A CANDIDATE FOR—

PUBLIC PATRONAGE!

Having pulled down his political vest and embarked in the mercantile business on an extensive scale at his

LARGE STORE ROOM ON HIGH STREET,

Recently occupied by McLaughlin Brothers,

Where he has just opened and is now offering for sale an immense, varied and elegant STOCK OF GOODS of every description,

N. J. FREIDHOFF

Is fully prepared to pull down—in fact has pulled down—the prices of all kind of merchandise, and is giving bargains in

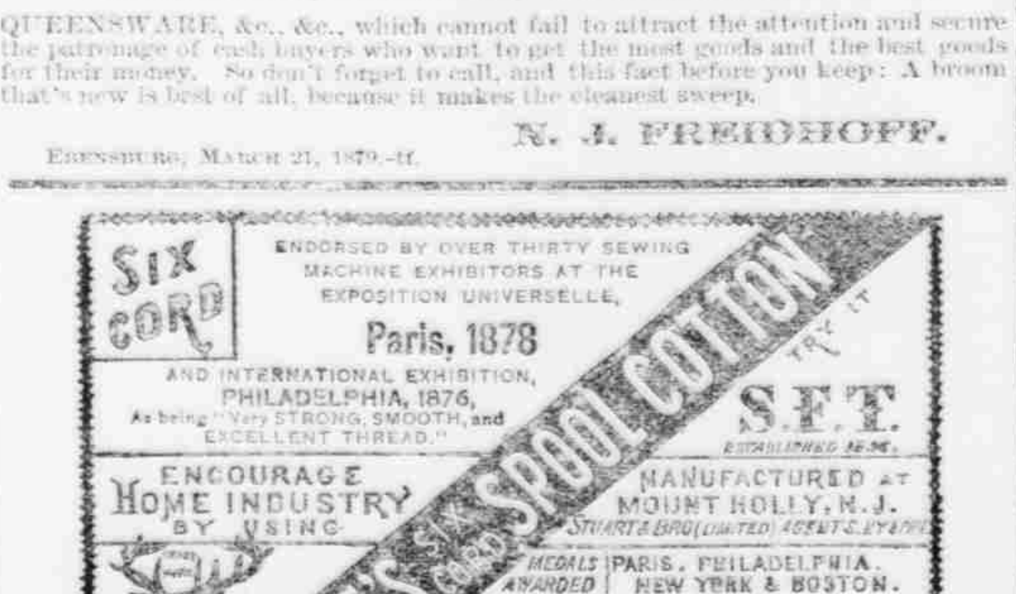
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., which cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the patronage of cash buyers who want to get the most goods and the best goods for their money. So don't forget to call, and this fact before you keep: A broom that's new is best of all, because it makes the cleanest sweep.

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

EBENSBURG, MARCH 21, 1879.-tf.


SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

S. F. T. ESTABLISHED 1836.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

STUART & BRO. (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y.

MEDALS AWARDED PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON TRY IT

SOFT FINISH

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE BEST IN THE WORLD

ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQ. N.Y.

WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from $75 to $100 per Month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., 93 Clark Street, Chicago.

PATENTS!

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 121 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [8-14.-11m.]

PENSIONS!

SOLDIERS wounded or injured in the service, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension from date of discharge, under the new pension law, if application is made at once. Send stamp for blanks and new soldier circular.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
Oldest Claim Agency in the State, 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [4-4.-4t.]

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports, free.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50 - $100 - $500. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

WHY CHICKENS SCRATCH.—Instincts must originally have been of an intelligent nature, but the actions which they prompted, having through successive generations been frequently repeated, became at last organized into a purely mechanical reflex, and therefore now appear as actions which we call purely automatic or blindly instinctive. Thus, for instance, the scraping of granivorous birds in earth and stones was no doubt originally an intelligent action, performed with the conscious purpose of uncovering seeds, but by frequent repetition through successive generations the action has now become blindly instinctive. This is shown by the following experiment: Dr. Allen Thompson tells me that he hatched out some chickens on a carpet, where he kept them for several days. They showed no inclination to scrape, because the stimulus supplied by the carpet to the soles of their feet was of too novel a character to call into action the hereditary instinct; but when Dr. Thompson sprinkled a little gravel on the carpet, and so supplied the appropriate or customary stimulus, the chickens immediately began their scraping movements. Yet, for aught that these chickens can have known to the contrary, there was as good a chance of finding seeds in the carpet as in the thin layer of gravel. And numberless other cases might be given to prove that animals acquire instincts by frequently repeating intelligent actions, just as we ourselves acquire, even in our individual life time, an instinct to adjust our night-caps—an instinct which may become so pronounced as to assert itself even when a man is in the profound unconsciousness of apoplectic coma.—*Nineteenth Century.*

INVISIBLE PATCHES.—Take gutta percha, half ounce; bi-sulphurate carbon, two ounces. In a wide mouth bottle put the two together, and shake occasionally until the gutta percha is dissolved, and it is ready for use. When the patch is to be applied, scrape the boot or shoe until the blacking is off and the leather is a little rough. On this dust with fine resin, minutest quantity; serve the patch the same way. Then spread a little of the cement on both the shoe and the patch, first having shaved the edges of the patch. Apply like court plaster, and smooth with a warm spoon or iron, and the shoe will soon be ready to wear. A few hours will harden the cement. When properly done the patch will be invisible, and will last as long as the shoe. This cement is waterproof. The gutta percha, shaved to thin slices, is kept in India rubber stores for the purpose. Ten cents' worth will do the work of a family for a long time. The bi-sulphurate of carbon is sold by druggists, and will cost five or ten cents an ounce. The smell, which is offensive, soon passes away.

A VALUABLE glue can be made from chestnuts by freeing them from the shells, grinding the kernel into a flour, mixing it well and washing in water and passing through a sieve. The fine floury mass so obtained is washed in clear water several times and allowed to settle. The sediment or starch thus deposited is dried in the air, and again treated with chlorine water, washed again and made into a glue similar to that made from starch. The advantage of this glue is that it will retain its liquid state even at a cold temperature, while common glue must have a constant fire to keep it ready for use.

WHAT A SPIDER EATES.

ENORMOUS DIGESTIVE CAPACITIES OF A VERY SMALL INSECT.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, says a writer on spiders, we arose about daybreak to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves and there discovered that an earwig had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half past 5 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider having rested a while, and probably enjoyed a nap, came down from the fly which he had finished at 9 a. m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy longlegs which he ate by noon. At 1 o'clock a blow fly was greedily siezed, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow fly. During the day and towards the evening a great many green flies, or what are commonly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted 120, all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest.

Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges which he took to his retreat and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments until the web was eaten; for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m., a lamb; at 9 a. m. a young cameleopard; at 10 o'clock a sheep, and during the night 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours, and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE BLIND.—The organ of vision is considered the most delicate organization of the human frame; yet many who have been born blind have been enabled to see by surgical operations, and the following is an interesting fact concerning one of that class: A youth had become thirteen years of age when his eyes were touched by a surgeon. He thought scarlet the most beautiful color; black was painful. He fancied every object touched him, and he could not distinguish by sight what he perfectly knew by feeling; for instance, the cat and dog. When his second eye was touched, he remarked that the objects were not so large in appearance to this as to the one opened at first. Pictures he considered only partly covered surfaces, and a miniature absolutely astonished him, seeming to him like putting a bushel into a pint. Stanly, the organist, and many blind musicians, have been the best performers of their time; and a schoolmistress in England could discover that the boys were playing in a distant corner of the room instead of studying, although a person using his eyes could not detect the slightest sound. Professor Sanderson, who was blind, could, in a few minutes, tell how many persons were in a mixed company, and of each sex. A blind French lady could dance in figure dances, sew, and thread her own needle. A blind man in Derbyshire, England, has actually been a surveyor and planner of roads, his ear guiding him as to distance as accurately as the eye to others; and the late Justice Fielding, who was blind, on walking into a room for the first time, after speaking a few words, said: "This room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all of which was true.

RAISING POTATOES.—My mode of preparing seeds is as follows: I discard the seed ends, and then cut the potato in as many pieces as the size of it will admit, each piece not smaller than a hen's egg. If there are more than two eyes in a piece, cut them out. Let them wilt a few days and plant in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows. In this way I can raise more marketable potatoes than in any other way I have ever tried. I have for the last two years planted early Vermont for early use, as I find them to outyield the early rose, and come in from eight to ten days earlier. In planting I plow a straight furrow and drop the potatoes half way on the furrow side and let the next furrow cover them, and so dropping in every third furrow. I then plank the ground over, the driver standing on the plank. When the weeds begin to start, I harrow at intervals until the crop is four inches high. After that the cultivator is run close to the rows until it is time to lay by. If the potatoes are sold early, you can raise a crop of turnips on the same land.—*G. B. R. in Prairie Farmer.*

AN ANTEDILUVIAN SHIP.—So many wonderful stories come from the far West that the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta* asks its readers to believe that the timbers of a stranded vessel resembling those of a Chinese junk have been found high up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, between Mineral King and the headwaters of King's river. The sound parts of the timber resemble camphor wood, and it is said still retain a faint smell. The fastenings are of copper; the rigging, etc., are of course all gone. A number of bones, supposed to be human, were also found near by, and upon the adjacent slopes there is abundant evidence of the previous occupation of the waters in the shape of shells, as well as occasional petrified fish. That this valley has at one time been an inland sea is admitted by geologists, but that these waters were navigated by Celestial seamen one or two thousand years ago has never been asserted. The Chinese claim to have been the original discoverers of this country, and they also say that vessels of theirs have been wrecked on the American coast, and that parts of the crew returned to China.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is not paid to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

Is scientifically compounded from Roots, Herbs, [illegible] found in California and the West Indies, [illegible] Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific. [illegible]

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

[illegible]

Put up in large bottles, [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Bottle. Sold by Druggists Generally.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
46 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

☞ For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11,'78.-1y.]

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations, . .	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, . .	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants, .	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, . .	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, . .	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting, ...	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, ...	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, . .	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, .	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, ...	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods, . . .	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods, ...	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing, . .	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, . .	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, . . .	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues, .	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding, ...	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes, .	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza, .	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs, .	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing, . . .	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing, .	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings, .	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness, .	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions, . . .	50
26.	Sea-sickness, sickness from riding, .	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel, ...	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker, ...	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, or with Spasms, . .	50
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitations, etc. .	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, .	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat, . .	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, ... $10.00

Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, 6.00

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St. New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.

HAUCH & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [6-13.-1y.]

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY 109 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 28, 1878.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

J. C. McGINLEY'S

DINING ROOMS!

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.

Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Pomeroy, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smith, Leechburg, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.

Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 8 to 9, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [6-23.-3m.]